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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1976 — Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... possible storm. Temp. 20-17 (68-63). ... variable. Yesterday's temp. 23-15 (82-... ROME: Sunny. Temp. 27-16 (81-61). To... clear. Yesterday's temp. 28-14 (82-57). ... Slight. ROME: Clear. Temp. 25-13 ... NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 22-13 (72-64). ... temp. 20-12 (68-54).

... WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	13 S.	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	3.20 F.M.	Nigeria	90 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 5	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	1.2 I.	Yugoslavia	12 D.

...S. Said to Warn ...pain Liberals on ...egalizing Reds

By Jim Hoagland

...RID, June 8 (WP).—The U.S. Embassy has warned at least ...ish political opposition leader and liberal forces inside the ...government against continuing to push for the immediate ...n of the Spanish Communist party, according to well-... sources.

...eported U.S. initiative on Spanish affairs appears to be ...se to a growing consensus among centrist and leftist parties ...e legalized shortly that they will be damaged politically if the Communists continue to be outlawed.

The Communist issue has suddenly become the most important barometer of party positions here. The conservative controlled Cortes (parliament) opened debate today on a bill that would legalize political parties for the first time since 1939.

The bill, which is expected to be passed, would continue to ban parties engaging in "violent subversion" and attacks against "national integrity." The government is known to be preparing to ban the Communists specifically under this provision.

Rightists Fight Bill

[Extreme rightists fought in the Cortes today to block the bill, saying that it is unconstitutional, Reuters reported.

[Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, a veteran rightist politician, said, for example, that the measure sought to change fundamental laws which could be altered only by a referendum.

[Mr. Fernandez Cuesta, 79, secretary-general of the state party, the National Movement, said Franco had devoted his life to building the present system which barred party politics. "There are some people who do not wish to maintain and perfect the regime but want to destroy it and return to square one," he said.

[A 53-hour time limit was set on the debate to prevent filibustering.]

Opposition Status Rises

Efforts to dissuade the still fragmented opposition to drop the Communist issue appear to illustrate the rising status of the opposition parties and their increasing willingness to enter into serious dialogue with the government of King Juan Carlos, which is proposing free elections for a new parliament next spring.

U.S. Ambassador Wells Stabler appears to be reflecting the firm line taken by the majority of the Spanish Cabinet against legalization of the Communists, according to two sources who have discussed the subject with him in recent weeks.

"The ambassador is advising us to remember the Communists are a nondemocratic party and dangerous for Spain," a centrist opposition leader said. "We appreciate that viewpoint, but we don't think he understands our problems."

Leading figures in five important parties ranging from the center right to the Socialists said in interviews here and elsewhere in Spain last week that continuing the ban on the Communists enacted under the Franco regime would damage the opposition parties' political chances in the proposed elections.

Expect Attack

"We will be attacked by the Communists for cooperating with Franco's successors while they maintain their clandestine 'purity,'" said a center-left politician in a representative comment. "It will give them a major advantage."

"The ban would show that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

...e Killings, ...ture Cited ...OAS Study

...t Is Distributed ...tiago Parley

...y Juan de Onis

...AGO, June 8 (NYT).—...er-American Human ...ommission has accused ...military government of ...g "arbitrary jailings, per... and torture" while issu... ...ees and statements to ...ize or confuse" world ...

...ommission distributed ...Western Hemisphere for... ...sters, gathered here in ...apital for their annual ... its 191-page report on ...ghts practices in this ... It contains many specific ... of killings and torture ...ers. It says that up to ...here had been "a very ...mber" of arbitrary ar...

...ry of State Henry Kis... ...rived here yesterday, af... ...ers in the Dominican ... and Bolivia, to join the ...ions of the General As... ...of the Organization of ... States. He is expected ...n until Thursday. The ...e began last Friday and ...ed to last until June 19.

Warning to Cuba

...ssinger, the Associated ...orted, said at a private ...of the ministers in San... ...at the United States ...s a military capacity to ...tself and to protect its ... and "we will never ac... ...ther Angola adventure," ...ce to the Cuban troops ...iet arms that helped a ...faction in the Angolan ...

...expeditionary force inter... ...ere in the civil war," Mr. ...r said. "This adventure ...not accept again. The ...States does not have any ... dispute with Cuba, but ...not accept that a large ...like Russia, can use re... ...oops while it talks about ...coexistence."]

...seven-member Human ...Commission, a permanent ...of the OAS, said that its ...which included a visit to ...had been "seriously per... ...by the refusal of the ...government to reply to ...requests for information. ...page statement by Chil... ...ign Minister Patricio Car... ...as attached to the com... ...report.

Stand Argued

...arvajal said that Chile's ...siege—imposed in Sep... 1973, when President Sal...lende was overthrown—...urity measures adopted ...re needed to "protect the ...on" against an interna... ...campaign of subversion ...at overthrowing the mili... ...ists.

Human Rights Commis... ...port was drafted in March ...President Augusto Pinochet ...a policy of accelerating ...ase of persons held under ...le of siege. The releases ...uring a visit by U.S. Trea... ...secretary William Simon ...nth. Yesterday, 60 persons ...leased, bringing the total ...

...hurch sources said that in ...pital alone there were 133 ...rests in April and May, ...ng those of 20 persons, ... Communist party mem... ...on April 29, before Mr. ...s visit.

...n Government ...es Torture Use

...TED NATIONS, N.Y., June ...).—India yesterday denied ...oundless" charges that tor... ...of political prisoners has ...e an "official policy" a... ...after Prime Minister In... ...Gandhi assumed emergency ...

... charges were made by the ...ational League for Human ... in a 73-page report sub... ...to UN Secretary-General ...Waldheim last week. The ...t mission to the UN retort... ...ed to accuse the Indian ...ument of practicing torture ...e height of absurdity."



United Press International.

Secret Service agents pushing President Ford to the floor after he paled and nearly fell when a flashbulb in a camera exploded at Bowling Green (Ohio) University.

Exploding Flashhulb Floors President Ford

From Wire Dispatches

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, June 8.—"It sounded like it might be ominous, but it turned out just to be a lightbulb," President Ford said after he and his Secret Service detail were startled by an exploding flashbulb.

Mr. Ford was leaving the Bowling Green University field house yesterday after a campaign appearance when the flashbulb on a woman student's camera exploded with a loud pop, sending fragments flying through the air.

The President, sunburned from a weekend of outdoor campaigning, turned ashen as Secret Service agents grabbed him, spun him around and pushed him to the floor while other bodyguards rushed into the crowd.

Within moments, Mr. Ford was on his feet and announced "I'm all right." He left the auditorium smiling and waving.

White House physician William Lukash said that the President was unhurt.

The photographer, not identifed, was released immediately after the agents realized it had been an accident.

When Mr. Ford later told newsmen the explosion had sounded "ominous," he was asked if he were injured. "I look pretty healthy, don't I," he replied. He was wearing a bullet-proof vest at the time. He later left in his bullet-proof limousine for Toledo, Ohio.

In September last year, President Ford was the target of two assassination attempts in California, which brought renewed concern about his security when approaching crowds.

In one attempt, Sara Jane Moore, 45, fired a shot and missed; in the other, Lynnette (Squeaky) Fromme, a follower of jailed death-cult leader Charles Manson, aimed a pistol at the President but was manhandled to the ground before any shot was fired. Both have received life prison sentences.

No GOP Decision Likely

3 Tests May Clinch It for Carter

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LOS ANGELES, June 8 (NYT).—Barring simultaneous collapses on three fronts, Jimmy Carter appears likely to win enough delegates today to put him within relatively easy hailing distance of the Democratic presidential nomination.

Barring an equally improbable upset victory by President Ford in California, neither he nor his rival, Ronald Reagan, seems likely to resolve their contest for the Republican nomination.

Today is the political super bowl, with three primaries, the last of 30 this year, in three of the 10 largest states: New Jersey, Ohio and California.

Republicans in the three states will choose 331 delegates, a fourth of the total needed for nomination; Democrats will choose 540 delegates, more than a fourth needed for nomination.

What was once California's special prerogative, bringing the quadrennial primary campaign to its climax, is now shared with two other states, and on the final day of the long march that began in New Hampshire in January, only Mr. Reagan was in the state, pressing for votes.

Mr. Ford was in Ohio, stumping with Sen. Robert Taft and Gov. James Rhodes and reminding Republicans there of what happened to their party in 1964 when they nominated Mr. Reagan's ideological twin, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

Mr. Carter campaigned yesterday in Ohio and New Jersey, having abandoned plans to return to California. Among his active rivals, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and Sen. Frank Church of Idaho concentrated on Ohio, and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, confident of the fealty of Democrats at home, drew big crowds in New Jersey.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who said last week that he would probably begin an active search for delegate support if Mr. Carter stumbled badly today, remarked in Chicago yesterday that victories by Mr. Carter in Ohio and New Jersey would "propel" him to the nomination.

907 Committed Delegates

According to a New York Times tabulation, Mr. Carter enters today's balloting with 907 committed delegates and reason to believe that he can count on about 75 more by the time the selection process ends.

Sen. Humphrey and other party leaders believe that it would be suicidal to deny him the nomination if he can accumulate 1,200 of the 1,505 needed by the time the convention begins. Thus, the anti-Carter forces reckon that they must limit him to fewer than 200 additional delegates today.

They do not appear to have the capacity to do so, however. Even though Mr. Carter is expected to lose to Gov. Brown in

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Fighting to South, West

Beirut Is Under Siege; Syria Increases Troops

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, June 8 (NYT).—Beirut was in a state of siege today. Fighting was also reported in mountains 12 miles east of the capital and in Sidon to the south, where eight Soviet-made armored vehicles were said to have been knocked out.

Western diplomatic informants said that a large number of Syrian troops, armor and artillery had moved into eastern Lebanon yesterday, perhaps doubling to 12,000 the number of Syrian regulars in the country.

Fighting and shelling continued in the predominantly Moslem neighborhoods in the western part of Beirut, and a huge cloud of black smoke rose from the Palestinian camp of Bourj, which has been shelled by pro-Syrian forces.

In the last few days, raiders from the mainstream Palestinian guerrilla organizations have closed offices of the Damascus-run as-Saiqa Palestinian guerrilla group, which is now ranged against the principal guerrilla leadership. Gun battles between as-Saiqa and other groups continued in western Beirut.

[In Cairo, UPI reported all 20 Arab League countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization met privately today to consider dislodging Syrian troops from the Lebanese civil war and launching collective Arab mediation as an alternative to Damascus's role.

Syria Joins Debate

[Of the League members, 12 were represented by foreign ministers. Contrary to expectations, Syria was participating in the emergency session, represented by its permanent delegate to the league, Maamoun al-Atassi.]

Yesterday, Beirut was without electricity for the entire day. This afternoon, electricity was restored but telephones remained out of order and the airport was closed to traffic for the second day. Syrian guerrillas straddle a key crossroads at Khalde, south of the airport, which gives them a choke-hold on the exits from western Beirut.

Palestinian guerrillas and some troops from the Palestine Liberation Army have been trying to dislodge the Syrians from the Khalde junction.

Overnight, two Syrian armored columns were reported to have pierced into the leftist-dominated port town of Sidon, but a U.S. newsman who got into Sidon found that eight Syrian tanks and armored vehicles had been knocked out.

The reporter said that the mangled bodies of Syrian tankmen and soldiers could be seen in the wreckage of the Soviet-made vehicles.

Artillery Shelling

Fighting continued in the hills east of Sidon, and artillery shells landed in the deserted streets of the town.

In the mountains that rise east of the capital, Syrian tanks were reported to have penetrated during the night into the resort town of Bhamdoun, but reports from the area said the column later fell back on the western fringes of Sofar.

A military communiqué issued by a hastily assembled "joint command" of leftist and Palestinian fighting groups said three Syrian tanks were knocked out in Rouelssat Sofar, 12 miles east of here.

The communiqué said that Syrian MIG-17 jets strafed positions at Aley, the stronghold of the Progressive Socialist party of Kamal Jumblat, and in the southern town of Nabatiye.

A traveler reported seeing Syrian tanks in the Barouk Cedars range firing toward leftist positions in Moukhatra, Mr. Jumblat's home territory.

So far, the Syrians do not seem to have thrown their full weight into their attacks. But they have not scored any victories either.

Broadly, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has two military options: to occupy Beirut, Sidon and other leftist centers or to encircle them and try to subdue them by blockade.

'No Way Back'

"There's no way back," said a Western diplomat. "He's got to establish a peace here on his own terms."

Damascus radio, which is the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

News Analysis

Israelis Fear Eventual Effect Of Arab Conflict in Lebanon

By Thomas W. Lippman

JERUSALEM, June 8 (WP).—A cartoon in a Jerusalem newspaper depicts a baffled Israeli soldier pondering recent events in the neighboring Arab countries. "Syrian troops fighting the PLO," he says in wonderment. "Egypt and Syria closing each other's embassies. I known in the end it'll work out bad for us. What worires me is, I can't see how."

Although perhaps oversimplified, it is a good summary of current Israeli thinking. While enjoying the spectacle of the hostile Arab states thrashing about, the Israelis are also concerned about potentially serious long-range consequences of these events.

By all accounts, the decision of Israel's leaders to stay out of the conflict in Lebanon, even after overt military intervention by Syria, was the product of a carefully weighed judgment that Israel had nothing to gain by acting at this time, even if it were clear what action was possible.

In close consultation with the United States, which is relaying information from Damascus, the Israelis have decided that the Syrian presence in Lebanon presents no immediate threat to this country.

Far From Border

The Syrian forces have remained far from the Israeli border and have not brought weapons that would be considered menacing to Israel, such as long-range artillery, into the southern part of Lebanon, informed sources said. Israeli analysts believe that the Syrians, bogged in military and diplomatic crises, will have their hands full for some time and will find it difficult to gain the firm control of Lebanon that would allow them to turn their attention to confronting Israel.

The Israelis also believe that intervention now would only benefit Yassir Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization. As Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said last week, "There is no need for us to disturb the Syrian Army while it is killing terrorists."

While the respite from Arab pressure is welcome, however, it would be wrong to believe that the Israelis are fiddling while Lebanon burns. There is deep

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

District Attorney, Bodyguards Slain by Guerrillas in Genoa

GENOA, June 8 (UPI).—Masked gunmen killed District Attorney Francesco Coco, his driver and his bodyguard today in an ambush near Mr. Coco's home.

Two leftist urban guerrilla bands claimed responsibility for the assassinations. One group called Mr. Coco "an enemy of the people" and warned it would be "the politicians' turn" next.

The attack occurred almost two weeks before Italy's national elections, to be held June 20-21, and heightened tension in a campaign already disrupted by a political killing, shootings and arson.

The Red Brigades and a group calling itself the New Partisan claimed responsibility for the killings.

Mr. Coco, a 67-year-old native of Sardinia, had a bodyguard because of a death threat made against him two years ago by the Red Brigades when he thwarted their demand for the release from jail of eight convicted anarchists.

He also was heading the investigation into the May, 1971, slaying of Palermo District Attorney Piero Scaglione in the Sicilian capital.

Police said that five persons apparently staged the ambush on a street near Mr. Coco's home.

They said that Mr. Coco and bodyguard Giuseppe Saponara left the district attorney's official car and were walking toward the house when three persons stepped out of an archway and opened fire.

Mr. Coco was shot four times in the back. The bodyguard, a national police officer, was hit twice in the chest and twice in the legs. He had no time to draw his pistol.

Waiting in Car

Police said that two other persons apparently killed the driver, policeman Antioco Deiana, 42, who was waiting in the parked car about 50 yards away. Mr. Deiana was filling in on the regular driver's day off.

Two years ago, Mr. Coco won annulment of a Genoa court order promising to free eight convicted anarchists in exchange for kidnapped Genoa Assistant District Attorney Mario Sossi.

Mr. Sossi was released unharmed five weeks after being abducted by the Red Brigades.

In Rome, meanwhile, the Chamber of Deputies today authorized the arrest and prosecution of a neo-Fascist member sought in the killing of a young Communist at a campaign rally for Italy's national elections.

Immunity Lifted

The chamber voted to lift the parliamentary immunity of Italian Social Movement (MSI) deputy Sandro Saccucci, wanted on suspicion of murder and attempted murder in connection with the fatal shooting at an MSI rally three weeks ago in Sezze, a town near Rome.

Mr. Saccucci, 32, a former paratrooper allegedly involved in an abortive coup plot in 1970, brandished a pistol at hecklers while addressing the rally, witnesses said.

The MSI, campaigning on a law-and-order ticket, expelled Mr. Saccucci. Frontier police stopped him from crossing into Switzerland on June 1 and his passport was revoked. He has not been seen since.



Tass via United Press International.

MOSCOW VISITOR—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi greeted by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev yesterday as she arrived at a Moscow airport to begin a five-day visit.

Ideologist Suslov Said to Take No. 2 Role Behind Brezhnev

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, June 8.—The Soviet Politburo's hard-line ideologist, Mikhail Suslov, seems to have emerged as second man to party leader Leonid Brezhnev in the three months since the 25th party congress.

He has eclipsed Andrei Kirilenko, Mr. Brezhnev's longtime friend and right-hand man, who had been expected to succeed to the top job, at least for the short term, if anything happened to the periodically ailing chief.

Soviet contacts said that during Mr. Brezhnev's six-week vacation after the Congress ended March 5, it was Mr. Suslov who made the decisions in the Kremlin. Previously, Mr. Kirilenko and Mr. Suslov alternated as substitute during Mr. Brezhnev's absences, the contacts said.

Western diplomats confirmed the relative movements of the two men based on other information and believe that Mr. Suslov probably would succeed Mr. Brezhnev if the party leader should unexpectedly leave the scene.

However, Mr. Brezhnev, 69, seems in his best health since last August when, at the European security summit conference in Helsinki, he was drawn and appeared in considerable pain at times.

The prospect of a Suslov regency, however remote and sortlived—at 73, he is among the Politburo's oldest members—is not attractive to Westerners.

Soviet sources contend that, although Mr. Suslov might favor more restrictive policies at home, he agrees with the Politburo policy on Soviet-U.S. détente and foreign affairs generally.

But as an ideologist, a Western diplomat said, Mr. Suslov is more likely to view world events in uncompromising terms rather than in the shadings of a more pragmatic man like Mr. Brezhnev.

Another diplomat said that Mr. Suslov, while among Politburo supporters of détente, would be expected to be less enthusiastic for the policy, tending to focus on its drawbacks instead of its benefits. And Mr. Suslov was presumed to be more a supporter of Soviet-aided intervention in Angola than Mr. Brezhnev, he said.

Reputedly, Mr. Suslov was the most important leader of the group that ousted former party chief and Premier Nikita Khrushchev. The group offered him the post, it was said, but he declined on the ground that he was not enough of a practical politician and nominated Mr. Brezhnev.



Keystone.

Mikhail Suslov, at French party congress in 1972.

© Los Angeles Times.

In Richest Communist Country

E. German Life Is Un-Russian But Soviet Loyalty Strong

By Craig R. Whitney

BERLIN (NYT).—Two East German delivery foremen, both Communist party members, finished work the other day and dropped into a small café off the Friedrichstrasse for a beer brewed in Dresden.

"The beer is absolutely awful in Moscow," said Gerd Humboldt, which is not his real name because he said he was afraid of the Communist party's reaction to a Western interview. He knows about beer in Moscow because he has often been there on business.

Then he did something people don't usually do in Moscow; he invited two Western visitors to see his apartment in Lichtenberg, a district of prewar tenement houses. His wife, Elfi, was reading on a plush blue couch, surrounded by modern artificial wood bookcases that Mr. Humboldt built himself. They are a couple in their 30s. They dress informally and cheerfully.

The East German party's loyalty to Moscow is unmatched in Eastern Europe, and yet daily life here is very European, very un-Russian. The Humboldts and their 4-year-old daughter live in three comfortably furnished and carpeted rooms, a larger apartment than many in Moscow, where bigger families live together in a few rooms. They pay the equivalent of only $25 a month in rent. Mrs. Humboldt can buy stewing beef at $2 a pound and the restaurants here do not have signs saying that only fish is served on Thursdays, as some do in Moscow.

Bananas from South America and oranges from Egypt are on sale, and the Humboldts watch West German television programs on their $350 television set, something else you can't do in Moscow. They have never been in debt and don't want to take a loan even for a car, they say.

Mrs. Humboldt teaches English in a junior high school. Life is better for her now than it was five years ago, she says, but there is a deep resentment inside, and it will not leave her until the Berlin Wall that divides East and West Berlin is gone.

Recent Party Congress

The paradox of a country that had to build a wall in 1961 to keep its workers and farmers from fleeing has left scars on millions of divided German families. The recent Communist party congress did not escape the paradox.

Erich Honecker, the party's first secretary, announced in a long speech that East Germany would continue its policy of détente with West Germany, that 750,000 apartments like that of the Humboldts would be built or renovated by 1980, and that there would be 20 to 22 per cent more consumer goods on the market in four years, "with consumer prices remaining stable."

Mr. Honecker began to relax his policies with the party congress in 1971. Since then, the country has emerged from years of diplomatic isolation to be recognized by every major Western power, including the United States and 118 other countries. Continuing the "goulash Communism" of improving living standards is the price the government pays for the loyalty of 17 million walled-in subjects.

But East Germany also owes a debt of loyalty to the Soviet Union. "It is an objective fact," a party member said over a coffee at a sidewalk café in Pankow, "that Socalism could never have been established on German soil if the Soviet Army hadn't brought it in 1945."

The days when Soviet troops blasted their way into Berlin seemed far away as he sat in the sun under the linden trees.

Thus the paradox: East Germany is the richest country of Eastern Europe. It makes Communism work better than it does in Poland or Czechoslovakia in terms of letting the people share in the fruits of their labors. But the price is absolute East German loyalty to a strict Soviet ideological line, in an age when Communist parties in Italy and France and even Romania are abandoning it to win more power and independence from Moscow.

Black Chief Is Kidnapped In Rhodesia

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 8.—Nationalist guerrillas have kidnapped one of Rhodesia's senior black tribal chiefs, Internal Affairs Minister Jack Musset said today.

Mr. Musset described the abducted man, Chief Mabika, as "an outstanding administrator and outspoken opponent of terrorism." Chief Mabika is one of the country's 10 senior chiefs and sat in the Senate, a multiracial body. He was nominated to the Senate by the country's Council of Chiefs.

No details were made public about the kidnapping of Chief Mabika.

He lived in the Bikita district of southeastern Rhodesia, about 60 miles west of Chipinga, near the Mozambique border, where a white farmer's wife and two daughters died in a land-mine explosion last weekend.

Rhodesian troops today continued the hunt for those who planted the mine.

Ominous Note

Meanwhile, an ominous note in the war was sounded today when security force headquarters announced that saboteurs—it did not call them guerrillas or terrorists—had tried to blow up two private planes parked on an airstrip at the Bumi Hills game resort near Lake Kariba.

In itself, the incident was minor, since the planes were slightly damaged and no one was injured.

But it occurred in the northwestern region, which had been almost completely free of incidents. A month ago, a Rhodesian launch was fired on from the Zambian side of Lake Kariba.

Observers recalled that President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said recently he would allow guerrillas to operate from his country. There was speculation that the saboteurs might have crossed Lake Kariba, which is 20 miles wide at that point, to strike at the Bumi Hills resort.

Defense sources here have said they do not believe the Rhodesian guerrillas are in a position to launch a major offensive from Zambia.

Portugal Crash Kills 3, Including Sao Tome Aide

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, June 8.—A helicopter carrying Brig. Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso, commander of Portugal's Northern Military Region, crashed today near Oporto, killing three of the five persons aboard, including Nunes Xavier, the environment minister of Sao Tome and Principe, and seriously injuring Gen. Pires Veloso, the national news agency ANOP said.

The cause of the crash was not immediately known.

In an unrelated development, army chief Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes said that it would be necessary to "act with determination" if the Communist party failed to behave democratically in the future.

Gen. Eanes, favored to win this month's presidential election, also urged Adm. Jose Pinhalro de Azevedo to give up the premiership before the campaign officially starts Saturday.

Adm. Azevedo is the general's chief opponent in the June 27 election.

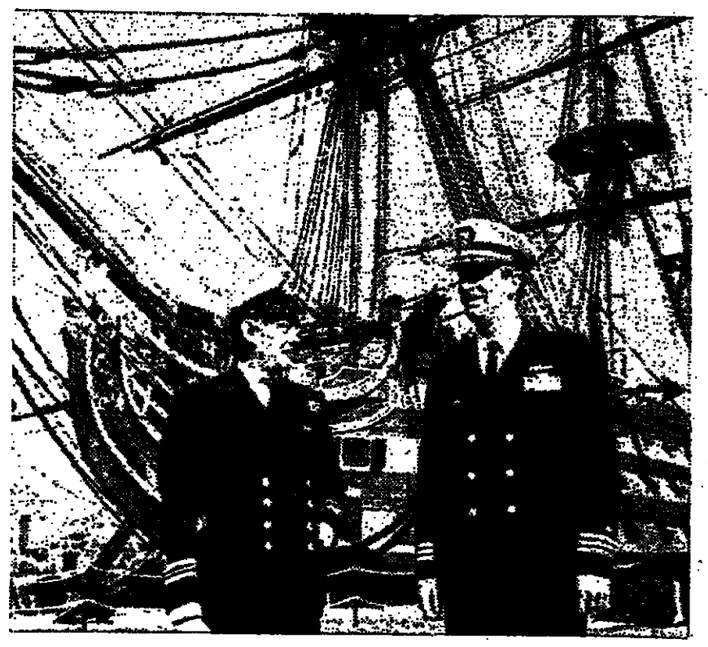
A spokesman for the Premier said yesterday that he was already considering giving up the post in order to devote more time to his campaign.

Israel Bids Cairo Limit PLO Radio

JERUSALEM, June 8 (Reuters).—Government officials said last night that if the reopened Voice of Palestine radio in Cairo broadcasts anti-Israel material, it will be considered a violation of the interim Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last night permitted the station to resume its broadcasts, apparently as part of Egypt's political campaign against Syrian involvement in Lebanon.

The Israeli officials said that a section of the Israeli-Egyptian accord called for a decrease in the level of propaganda warfare between the the two nations.



SEA STORY—The commanding officers of what are reported to be the two oldest warships in commission together in Portsmouth, England—Lt. Comdr. Peter Whitlock (left) of HMS Victory, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, and Comdr. Ty Martin of USS Constitution, nicknamed Old Ironsides.

AP.

News Analysis

Israel Fears Eventual Effect Of Arab Conflict in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

concern here about the potential long-range effects of the struggle for control of Lebanon.

For one thing, Israeli sources said, the turmoil in the Arab states and the feud between Egypt and Syria have eliminated any chance for negotiations toward an overall settlement. Some Israelis also fear that the Arabs might launch a diversionary attack on Israel to shift attention from their inability to set their own house in order.

'Greater Syria'

Most worrisome, however, appears to be the possibility that the Syrians will eventually succeed in what the Israelis believe is a scheme to re-establish a "greater Syria" with full political and military control over Lebanon. The current military moves are seen by some Israelis as the beginning of an effort to accomplish by force what the Syrians were unable to achieve by machination.

Former Gen. Ariel Sharon, a well-known political figure, made this charge last week and accused the Rabin government of complacency in the face of the Syrian advance. The rightist Religious party newspaper Hatzofeh called for the government to reexamine its policy "lest the Syrians interpret its silence as a sign of weakness or acquiescence in a Syrian take-over of Lebanon."

Some Defense Ministry analysts are reportedly worried that the Syrians, while not directly menacing Israel at the moment, are still "creating facts" by their presence in Lebanon that will change the balance of power in the region.

If the Syrians succeeded in establishing themselves or some like-minded group of agents as the controlling power in Lebanon, it could have the effect of extending the zone of confrontation with the Arabs along the length of the border with Lebanon, from which the Israelis have not been seriously threatened so far. Artillery installed in southern Lebanon would be within reach of major population centers in northern Israel.

Missile Threat

More serious still, according to informed sources, is the possibility that anti-aircraft missiles would be installed in southern Lebanon. This, combined with the installation of anti-aircraft missiles being sought by Amman in the northwestern corner of Jordan, would vastly and perhaps prohibitively increase the costs of an Israeli counterattack or Israeli air strikes in the event of a new war.

Thus Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said last week that it was not any one move by Syria but the "cumulative effect" that causes concern here. While few Israeli leaders appear ready to go as far as former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who said last weekend that Israel should drop any notion of intervening in the affairs of its Arab neighbors, the Rabin government has made clear that it is willing to wait for the "cumulative effect" to emerge before taking action.

This is a vivid demonstration of how much the war in Lebanon has altered attitudes and perceptions in the Middle East. Two years ago, the possibility that Syria, an actively hostile foe, would take over passive Lebanon and thus increase the overall threat to Israel—which the Syrians have said they sought to do—would surely have prompted different responses here.

From the outset, the Lebanese civil war carried the threat that Israel, perceiving itself menaced by the conversion of Lebanon into a leftist-dominated radical state, controlled by the Palestinians and allied with Syria, would move to prevent such an outcome, thus prompting a new Middle East war.

New Turn

What has happened instead, in the view of Israeli analysts, is that the centuries-old struggle for hegemony in Palestine and Lebanon has taken a new turn, with the Syrian thrust opposed by Damascus's rivals in Cairo and Baghdad and by the various Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

According to this view, which appears to be dominant here, the Syrians will not find it easy to assert control against the combined opposition of Egypt, Iraq and the Palestinians, especially with the limits on Syrian freedom of movement inherent in the presence of Israel to the south. Meanwhile, there is no cause for Israeli intervention.

A measure of the validity of this analysis, Israelis say, is that the government's position has not been seriously challenged, even by the government's most vehement political opponents.

West Bank Mayors Appeal

TEL AVIV, June 8 (Reuters).—Mayors of major cities on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan have appealed to Arab leaders to intervene to stop the fighting in Lebanon, Arab sources said today.

The letters, sent via Jordan, were addressed to heads of state. They urged immediate steps to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon and complained about the Syrian military intervention there.

Polisario Group Said to Attack In Mauritania

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, June 8 (Reuters).—Gunmen described as suicide squads opened fire with machine guns in the Mauritanian capital today but were quickly "liquidated," sources close to the security forces said.

The sources gave few details, and there was no indication of the aims or the allegiance of the gunmen.

In Algiers, UPI quoted the Algerian Press Service as having said that Saharan nationalist guerrillas of the Polisario Front shelled and machine-gunned the presidential palace area in Nouakchott.

Guerrillas of the Algeria-backed Polisario Front are battling for independence of formerly Spanish-ruled Western Sahara, ceded to Morocco and Mauritania earlier this year.

About two-thirds of the territory will be transferred to Morocco and one-third to Mauritania, which will also have an interest in the Bou Craa phosphate mines located in the Moroccan sector.

The Polisario Front has reported several attacks on Mauritanian towns north of Nouakchott in recent weeks.

Bonn Seizes Man As Spy on Data Of Its Latest Tank

BONN, June 8 (UPI).—West German police have arrested a 35-year-old man suspected of giving East Germany top secret electronics information about a tank that may become the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's main armored vehicle.

A security-police spokesman said that the man was an employee of the Zeiss Optical Co. at Oberkochen, in southern West Germany. The spokesman declined for "reasons of security" to identify the man or give further details about him.

The company is involved in developing highly sophisticated electronic homing devices for weapons on West German Army tanks, apparently including the Leopard II, the republic's current major arms project.

The Leopard II, of which there exists only one prototype, is regarded as a prime contender to become NATO's main battle tank. According to military sources, it carries a four-man crew, weighs 54.5 tons, travels at a 34 mph and is equipped with a 120-mm gun and three machin guns. Mass production is to begin later this year, the sources said.

Mayor of Leningrad

MOSCOW, June 8 (Reuters).—Lev Zaykov, a 53-year-old engineer, has been elected mayor of Leningrad, Tass news agency reported.

British Air Show Bars Plane From Israel, Stirring Dispute

LONDON, June 8 (NYT).—The organizers of Britain's principal air show have stirred a controversy by barring an Israeli fighter plane from participating.

The Israelis simply applied too late, according to Desmond Clough, the spokesman for the Society of British Aserospace Companies, the sponsor of the Farnborough Air Show, scheduled for Sept. 5 through 12.

An official of the Israeli Aircraft Industries said yesterday that the Farnborough representatives agreed May 25 to allow the plane, the Kfir, to be entered but reversed that decision two days later. An Israeli newspaper asserted that pressure from Saudi Arabia was to blame.

A report in the Tel Aviv newspaper Maariv last week said that Saudi Arabia had warned the British that their lucrative Arab export market for military planes would be jeopardized if the Israeli plane were permitted to show its capabilities at Farnborough.

This was denied by the Society of British Aerospace Companies and two of Britain's most important plane manufacturers, the British Aircraft Corp. and Hawker Siddeley, also said they knew nothing of any Arab pressure.

Performed Well

The Kfir is a supersonic single-seater that performed well against the Arab-piloted MIG-21s during the Middle East war of October, 1973. It is based on the French Dassault airframe and is powered by a General Electric J-79 turbojet engine.

The official of the Israeli Aircraft Industries, which is government-owned, said that while the final date for entering the Farnborough event was the end of February, he has been notified that the list "would not close until the eve of the show."

"So, according to this," said the official, who asked to remain unidentified, "I went to see the Farnborough people.

"This was on May 25, and they were quite happy to see me, and they gave me an affirmative reply and said, 'You're welcome.' I reported this to our people in Israel.

Formal Application

"Two days later, they wrote me a letter in which they went back on what they said before and stated there is no room in the air show."

Mr. Clough, speaking for the promoters, conceded that last-minute entries were sometimes permissible. But he maintained that the Israeli company never did put in a formal application to participate.

He said that it would have been impossible to slot the Kfir into the complicated flying program at this late date and that all the exhibition sites for static displays had been reserved.

Beirut Comes Under Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

only source of news on the Syrian position, reported today that Beirut was quiet. The events in Lebanon were the third item in its newscast, following an announcement that Mr. Assad would visit Paris on June 17.

The Paris visit is believed to set a time framework for Mr. Assad's next military or political moves in Lebanon. Events in Lebanon obliged the Syrian President to cancel a Paris visit scheduled for March, and a Western diplomatic informant said another cancellation would be a "catastrophe."

This gives Mr. Assad nine days to bring the chaotic situation here under control, but the resistance his troops have met may oblige him to use considerable force.

Fewer Slovak Children Get Religion Lessons

PRAGUE, June 8 (AP).—As a result of concerned atheistic propaganda, the number of children attending religious instruction had dropped by almost 57 per cent in West Slovakia, the Slovak youth newspaper Smena said.

The daily said the decline was achieved partly by cooperation of kindergarten teachers with teachers of elementary schools, with the former passing on information to the elementary school teachers on the religiosity in families of their pupils. The teachers visit families which applied for religious teaching for their children to persuade them to withdraw their application.

In Changing Political Climate

Spain Colleges: Haven of Immun

By Henry Kamm

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, Spain, (NYT).—In the uncertainty in which Spanish political life is reemerging while Generalissimo Francisco Franco's restrictions on politics remain in force, the universities have become havens of relative immunity. The police stay out, most of the time.

"The university is a parliament of political life in Galicia," said a knowledgeable journalist in this venerable university town and place of pilgrimage since the Middle Ages. "It is a temple of debate."

The debate is carried on by a multiplicity of political organizations, most to the left of center and known by puzzling sets of initials. None of the groups are large in number, which leads more conservative professors and observers to say, perhaps with a pinch of wishful thinking, that while the noise level is high, political interest is not very wide.

Prof. Jose Manuel Beiras Torrado of the economics department disagreed. An active member of the clandestine Socialist party and teacher in the politically liveliest part of the university, he divides students into three categories.

Political Engaged

The first, he said, is made up of politically engaged students belonging to a party or group, the second of those who follow politics closely without identifying themselves with a party, and the third of those who are uninterested.

Prof. Beiras believes that the third group is numerically unimportant, the first small and the second composed of the large majority.

"Most students tend vaguely toward Socialism," the professor said, emphasizing "vaguely." His emphasis was borne out by random conversations with students taking the evening air on the broad staircase leading to the plaza on the side of the great Cathedral of Saint James, which spans all Spanish architecture from the Romanesque of the 12th century to the baroque of the 18th.

What came across was a deep-seated unhappiness over the state of Spain, an ardent longing for social justice, a general belief that the answer lies in a form of Socialism and a perplexity about what kind of Socialism. One after the other, the students ticked off countries that designate themselves as Socialist and rejected them as models.

Having lived only in a country where the political police are ever present, their concern with civil liberties is great. They feel that no Socialist country satisfies that need, nor does any non-Socialist country correspond to their ideals of social justice. This leads to their hesitation in joining political movements and protracted discussions that end with hopeful expressions that the future Spain will be better.

Explains Vagueness

"There is an incongruence between their level of interest and politization and their level of information about the world," Prof. Beiras said in explaining student vagueness.

Compared with the three universities of Barcelona, where student political activity is the highest in Spain, Santiago is quiet but it is perhaps more typical of Spain in general.

Even at its lower level of politics, it is a lively place. So lively, said Prof. Beiras, that the period since Franco's death last November has not been normal educationally, leaving students ill-prepared for the examinations to come.

There has been a series of occupations of university buildings by leftist students, culminating in March in the seizure for five days of the Economics Department. It ended with a falling-out between anarchists and Communists.

To the visitor, Santiago looks like an innocent students' paradise. The narrow flagstoned streets are jammed to bursting with streams of raucous and jocular students. In many bars they drink country wine and nibble on tidbits while watching bullfights on television. In small squares they play leapfrog and douse each other in medieval fountains.

But most evenings, in the university lecture halls, political parties present and defend their programs at crowded "panel" discussions, which are actually political meetings.

The meetings are more or less openly advertised, with the announcements listing speakers whose political affiliations are well known without ider their parties. Anyone attend. The Socialist recently held a meeting in the topic, "thinking Galicia," was so displaye the large capital letters o line spelled "P.S.G."—the of the Socialist party of Ga

Democracy and Socialis well as recognition for the omist aspirations of this and its distinctive la Galician, are the principal of discussion. They are gated also in many mimeog leaflets.

The university authorit not interefere, although th has the reputation of strongly rightist. Local ob assume that the laissez-fa titude is based on instr from Madrid to avoid violent unrest.



United Press Internat

AT THE CORTES—Spanish Interior Minister M Fraga Iribarne (left) conferring with Military Mi Fernando de Santiago y Diaz during debate on reform

U.S. Is Said to Warn Liber In Spain on Legalizing Re

(Continued from Page 1)

government is interested only in limited democracy and would undermine the credibility of its reforms," a Socialist leader said.

The government appears to have divisions in its own ranks on the issue. The strongest opponents of the Communists are reported to be the Spanish Army's top command and the rightist politicians headed by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne appears to have adopted a middle position. A senior Spanish official reports that Mr. Fraga has sought a secret dialogue with the Communists to tell them that they could be legalized within two years if they "behave themselves" but the army will not go along with such a step now.

More Dangerous Outside

A small faction in the Cabinet has suggested that the Communists will be more dangerous outside the new legal political structure than inside, but has reportedly run into opposition from Mr. Arias, Mr. Fraga and the U.S. Embassy. The exact form of the embassy's reported demarche could not be imme determined.

The increasing willingn opposition leaders acros spectrum to meet with Mr. and U.S. Embassy officia discuss the future of the r on political activity results from the government's succ pushing a limited freedo association law through the three weeks ago and fr growing acceptance of the bility, of Juan Carlos's rul position sources say.

Mr. Stabler has met Gonzalez, Socialist party tary-general, twice since death in November for wh Gonzalez called "agreeable sincere conversations" on differences. Mr. Gonzalez that Mr. Stabler did not the Communist issue in talks.

Mr. Fraga, who is to try to form a federati centrist parties after the tions, has also been talki the Socialists, leftist Chr Democrats, Catalan nation liberal magazine publishers others in recent weeks.

U.S. and Israel Quit PLO Talk at Geneva Meeting

GENEVA, June 8 (NYT).—The U.S. delegation of government, labor and employer representatives briefly boycotted the World Employment Conference here today to mark its disapproval of the recognition accorded the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The representatives walked out when the PLO observer, Abu Mezar, went to the rostrum to address the 115-nation session. However, once the PLO representative had completed his 15-minute statement, the U.S. delegation resumed participation in the meeting.

The Israeli delegation also boycotted the meeting during the speech by Mr. Mezar, who accused "Zionist repression, supported by American imperialism," of preventing the Arab peoples from "participating fully in the solving of the economic and social problems of the world."

A U.S. delegation's decision to leave the conference room whenever the PLO observer speaks was made Friday when the International Labor Organization's governing body voted, 31-23, with one abstention, to accept a PLO observer delegation at the two-week employment meeting.

France Majority Avoids Sp With Concessions on Tax B

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 8 (IHT).—A split in the French Government's Assembly majority was avoided today when Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade agreed to accept some Gaullist-backed amendments to the capital-gains tax bill.

The concessions were announced following a weekend meeting between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to find a way out of the impasse that developed in the National Assembly last week between Mr. Fourcade and the Gaullists over the bill. The government counts it among its most important reforms.

Mr. Chirac held several meetings with Gaullist party members today and the group later withdrew its proposals at the Assembly to send the bill back to commission, where it surely would have died. A Communist-backed measure to send it back to commission was defeated today, 271-185.

Heated Debate

The capital-gains debate has become the most heated in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's two-year presidency. When debate ended last week, several Gaullist spokesmen said that they would not support the bill without amendments.

The Gaullists were not hiding their elation today at the concessions forced on Mr. Fourcade, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's small Independent Republican party. "If the UDR (the Gaullist party) decides not to vote a measure," said Claude Labbé, the Gaullist parliamentary leader, "the machine grinds to a halt. We can be counted on, but we must be reckoned with." The Gaullists control 173 of the majority's 292 seats.

Mr. Chirac's meeting with leaders and his appearanc night at the Assembly qu rumors that he was siding his party against his own go ment on the measure.

Key Concession

The key concession repor came on an exemption for kinds of secondary reside France has an estimated 1 lion secondary residences—m modest country houses. was thus little support for t tion of capital gains on their The new amendments will re edly exempt them when owners rent—do not own principal residences.

In a conciliatory speech t Assembly tonight, Mr. Fou said that he was "sensitiv recommendations that woul crease exemptions for "social sons," but that he rejected amendment that would ten exempt real estate specula

Japanese Holdo May Be on Isla

RABAUL, Papua-New Gu June 8 (Reuters).—A Jap soldier may be holding out i jungles of the island of Britain, island authorities

They said a man—describe small, dark, with long black and a beard—was chased children who spotted him an old Japanese Army quarters at Kokopo, 15 miles Rabaul.

Provincial Affairs Min Oscar Tammur said the vanished into an underg complex, a remnant of the nese occupation during W War II. The complex incl hospitals, factories and mile tunnels.

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هكذا من الأصل



United Press International.

THERE AND THERE AND THERE . . .—Democratic presidential hopeful Brown jr., governor of California, "pressing flesh" as he stumped New Jersey.

Likely Successor Is Gen. San Yu

Ne Win Is Expected to Yield Power in Burma After 14 Years

By Lewis M. Simons

RANGOON, June 8 (WP).—Before President Ne Win returned to Burma from a trip to Europe last week, bookmakers here were offering 2-to-1 odds against his coming back.

Now that he is here, the betting is sure to be that he is about to hand over power to his second-in-command, Gen. San Yu, and step down after 14 years of iron-fisted rule.

The bettors and a lot of non-gambling Burmese as well, are convinced that Mr. Ne Win, 65, is sick in body and spirit and that he no longer has the will to govern.

While these opinions are based largely on rumor—mainly because under Mr Ne Win's authoritarian rule almost nothing of significance about the mercurial leader is made public—some informed observers are fairly convinced that there's about to be a major shift in Burma's leadership.

With Gen. San Yu as heir apparent, Burmese and resident foreign observers are concerned that "the Burmese way to socialism," as the nation's political philosophy is known, will make a sharp turn possibly into the Soviet camp, and almost certainly deeper into economic ruin.

Gen. San Yu, 58, a career military officer, is said to be a dour, scrupulously honest but naive man. His three chief advisers, members of the 150-member Central Committee, are former Communists who lean distinctly toward Moscow.

Mr. Ne Win's foreign policy has threaded a twisting course among those of the Soviet Union, China and the major Western powers. While this has cost Burma foreign economic assistance, it has also established for the nation unquestioned credentials of nonalignment.

But in November, Mr. Ne Win went to Peking and joined his Chinese hosts in condemning Soviet "hegemony" in Southeast Asia. His intention seemed to be to persuade China to resume the Burma-China friendship and nonaggression pact which he had terminated in 1969.

Guerrilla Organizations

China refused to restore the treaty and has continued to supply arms and training to the insurgents of the Burma Communist party, the principal rebel group among the two dozen guerrilla organizations.

Although the Chinese did not respond to Mr. Ne Win's slap at Moscow, the pro-Soviet Communists in the Central Committee became alarmed and convinced Mr. Ne Win that he must steer Burma back toward a more doctrinaire course.

This resulted in the ouster March 7 of Gen. Tin U, a relatively liberal, pragmatic officer who was defense minister and armed forces chief of staff. He had been a personal favorite of Mr. Ne Win and of the 150,000-man army.

Gen. Tin U's removal caused grumbling among a number of officers and men who had looked to him to succeed Mr. Ne Win. About 200 of these soldiers were summoned to Rangoon where the situation was "explained" to them. According to an unconfirmed report, about a dozen of these men were detained.

Later in March, about 4,000 university students rioted in Rangoon, shouting, among other things, "Long live Gen. Tin U. Down with the San Yu-Ne Win clique."

The government quickly crushed the students and, as it has done frequently in the past, closed all universities. In April, Mr. Ne Win left for Switzerland, ostensibly for treatment of heart and stomach ailments, and Gen. San Yu began a tour of military units.

Most observers in Rangoon are convinced that Gen. San Yu's take-over is inevitable. Some believe it has already taken place and that Mr. Ne Win is being kept on as a front man until Gen. San Yu establishes his credentials with the army, widely considered the most disciplined and effective armed force in Southeast Asia, except for North Vietnam's.

Gen. San Yu has moved swiftly to strengthen his power base in the army, without which no Burmese leader can expect to last. He has appointed his own chief of staff and promoted other junior officers whose loyalty he commands.



Ne Win

UPI.

Some military observers believe, however, that Gen. Tin U's removal has opened the first cracks in the army, which had accepted Mr. Ne Win's dictates without question. With the Communist insurgency as powerful as ever, a split in the army could prove disastrous for the country's ruler.

Gen. Tin U was removed from power on the charge that his wife had demanded that Burmese military attachés serving abroad supply her with extensive imported fittings for their new home.

Higher Military Pay

But a Burmese with access to military sources said the reason was that Gen. Tin U had demanded higher pay for front-line soldiers fighting the insurgents.

Given the advantages that it held when it won independence from Britain in 1948, Burma should have been at least as economically viable as such prospering Southeast Asian states as Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

Instead, it can only be compared favorably with its impoverished neighbor to the west, Bangladesh, and with the poorer parts of India. The one basic advantage that Burma has over Bangladesh is that it still produces enough rice to meet the needs of its 31 million inhabitants.

"As long as there's enough rice to keep us alive, I'm afraid our people will never wake up," complained an elderly former top civil servant whom Mr. Ne Win had jailed shortly after he took power in 1962. "The great fertility of our land is at once our greatest blessing and curse."

The black market has become so much a part of life in Burma that most observers consider it the "real" economy and the official one based on a restrictive socialism the "phony" economy.

"Fourteen years of the 'Burmese way to socialism' have proven beyond doubt that the state is not capable of making this country run," an East European diplomat told a visitor.

No GOP Decision Likely

13 Primaries May Clinch It for Carter

...ued from Page 1)

...by a substantial mar... assured of at least ...here; his opponents ...his minimum in Ohio ...ders of the uncommit... ...ttling Mr. Carter in ... whose projections ...ed optimistic by other ...in the state, concede ...40 there.

...the best estimates of impartial experts in the three states suggest that unless Mr. Carter's recent difficulty in small-state primaries betrays undetected dry rot in his campaign, he could get 250 or more new delegates today.

The Republican situation is far simpler. Mr. Ford, leading Mr. Reagan at the moment—800 delegates to 686—is expected to carry off nearly all of New Jersey's 67 delegates and no fewer than 75 of Ohio's 97.

Mr. Reagan is heavily favored, however, to win the California contest and with it, under the Republicans' winner-take-all rules here, the state's 167-member delegation. That would leave both contenders with a chance of nomination, pending the decisions of uncommitted delegates, of whom there are currently 159, and the outcome of a dozen state conventions this month and next.

Plaintiff Must Prove Discrimination Intentional

...to Weigh Court Toughens Bias Tests of Laws

...Legality

...Lesley Oelsner

...GTON, June 8 (NYT). ...me Court ruled, 7 to ...y that a statute or ...ial act is not uncon... just because it places ...ially disproportionate" ...one race.

...to prove a violation ...stitution's ban against ...rimination, the court ...lso necessary to prove ...scriminatory purpose." ...ion was handed down ...involving a challenge ...nation given to appli... ...ons on the District of ...olice force, an exami... ...blacks failed in higher ...than whites. The court ...e challenge.

...sion would seem to have implications for discrimination cases other than those involving employment. It conceivably could affect future cases involving school segregation and housing.

Wider View

The Supreme Court noted that various federal courts have taken the more expansive view which it rejected yesterday, in "several contexts" ranging from public employment and urban renewal to zoning and housing.

The court cited some of those cases in a footnote, including one suit now pending before the justices—an Arlington Heights, Ill., zoning case in which a lower court found racial discrimination.

The Supreme Court stated: "The cases impressively demonstrate that there is another side to the issue; but, with all due respect, to the extent that those cases rested on or expressed the view that proof of discriminatory racial purpose is unnecessary in making out an equal-protection violation, we are in disagreement."

One of the justices in the seven-man majority, John Stevens, disassociated himself from the opinion "to the extent it expresses an opinion on the merits of the case" in Illinois.

Dissenters' Opinion

The two dissenters, William Brennan jr. and Thurgood Marshall, questioned the "propriety" of the footnote, saying that the Arlington Heights case "ought not be effectively reversed merely by its inclusion in a laundry list of lower court decisions."

The court's decision, with its footnote, also appears effectively to settle another case pending before it, one involving a challenge by blacks to the Georgia bar exam, which has been failed by blacks disproportionately more often than by whites.

In that case, a lower court found no violation of the Constitution. The Supreme Court, after listing cases in which lower courts followed a rationale it disapproved of, then listed the lower court decision in the Georgia case as a contrast to these.

...Seeks a Withholding Tax ...ll Interest and Dividends

...GTON, June 7 (AP). ...ernal Revenue Service ...ngress yesterday for ...o withhold taxes from ...e of dollars in interest ...ends paid each year ... of Americans.

...reasury Department, ... not endorsed such a ...ates it could increase ... of such taxes by as ...2.4 billion in 1977.

...ussell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has said he may offer the withholding plan as an amendment to the tax-cut bill that his committee is expected to send to the Senate floor next week.

"Withholding is the way to go" because "there is a lot of tax evasion out there," Donald Alexander, commissioner of the IRS, told Sen. Long's committee.

Present law requires only that a bank, corporation or other organization that pays dividends or interest report such payments to the IRS.

All Returns Not Checked

Individual taxpayers are required to list such payments on their tax returns, but, Mr. Alexander said, a lack of funds keeps the IRS from checking to see that every payment reported is in turn reported by the taxpayer as income.

In 1974, according to IRS figures, 40.4 million tax returns, including 25 million with incomes of under $15,000, reported receiving interest totaling $40.3 billion. Dividends were reported on 8.9 million returns, including 4.7 million filed by persons or couples with incomes under $15,000. Reported dividends totaled $21.5 billion.

Spokesmen for the banking and savings-and-loan industries opposed withholding of taxes on such income, arguing that the system would be highly complicated and would result in overwithholding from small savers.

Allegations Denied

Charles Haywood, a University of Kentucky professor who represents the American Bankers Association, denied allegations that numerous Americans fail to report all their interest or dividend income.

But William Goldstein, a deputy assistant Treasury secretary, cited estimates that as much as $8 billion of such income may go unreported.

Another Treasury official, Assistant Secretary Robert Gerard, urged the committee to reject a proposal that would repeal the tax exemption enjoyed by state and municipal bonds.

Some committee members have indicated they may offer such an amendment on the ground that many wealthy Americans are able to escape U.S. income taxes by investing in such bonds.

...Is Rejected ...arris Trial

...GELES, June 8 (AP). ... refused yesterday to ... a year the trial of ...s Liberation Army ... William and Emily ...spite a defense survey ...st many area residents ...arrises are guilty and ...ush punishment.

... Court Judge Mark ...agreed to a brief con... so the defense could ...ds. But he said that ...figures in the defense-...ed survey did not show ...able likelihood that the ...cannot receive a fair ...

...arrises and Patricia ... charged with assault, ...nd kidnapping in con...ith a shooting incident ...ting goods store and the ...g outside the store of the ...ver of a van. They are ...ed in Alameda County ... kidnapping of Miss ... The date of Miss Hearst's ...definite.

...Moves to Halt ...r-Bee Entry

...INGTON, June 8 (AP).— ... to halt the possible ...of so-called killer bees ... United States, the House ... bill yesterday regulating ...rtation of honeybees or ... semen.

...easure, which was sent ... Senate, would prohibit ...rtation of any honeybees ...ybee semen from coun... ...ere the hybrid killer bees ...marily in South America.

...o-called killer bees result ...s crossing of an African ... with a Brazilian honey... ...e killer strain is described ...ssive and vicious. Several ...deaths have been attrib... the bees.

...killer bees are moving ...rd at a rate of about 200 ...year, agricultural experts

Firestone Admits Political Funds

AKRON, Ohio, June 8 (AP).—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. said yesterday that it had contributed about $330,000 to domestic politics from a corporate fund and paid what it called small "questionable or improper" amounts in foreign countries during a 31-month period.

Firestone president Richard Riley said that the payments were made from November, 1970, through May, 1973, when the fund was ended. The recipients, subsidiaries and countries involved were not identified.

Mr. Riley said that $40,000 dealt with an attempt to obtain tire-price increases in a foreign country. He also said that "somewhat more than half" of the $330,000 in domestic political payments represented cash contributions to political organizations and committees. He said that the rest was used to reimburse company officers who had made political contributions by personal check.

Paris-Washington Concorde Incident

PARIS, June 8 (Reuters).—An Air France Concorde flying from Paris to Washington Sunday was forced to turn back in mid-Atlantic after the crew reported a suspected cracked windshield, airport officials said here today.

The 74 passengers disembarked at their departure point and were back in the air with a reserve Concorde with their original crew in about an hour, the officials said.

The incident was the first reported on Paris-to-Washington flights, inaugurated May 24. There have been no major incidents involving the aircraft since commercial service began in January.

Catholics Given Plea on Marriage

WASHINGTON, June 8 (UPI).—A high-level, international Roman Catholic-Anglican commission is recommending that Catholics ease their rules which govern permission for mixed marriages within the two churches.

It said that, where one partner is Catholic and the other Anglican, there should be relaxation of the present requirements that they be married before a Catholic priest and promise to baptise and rear their children in the Catholic Church.

At the same time, the commission found there were "no fundamental differences of doctrine between the two churches, as regards what marriage of its nature is or the ends which it is ordained to serve."

Practice Assailed as 'Anachronistic'

Dowry System Comes Under Attack in Greece

ATHENS, June 8 (AP).—The dowry, a male Greek's delight but a burden to a bride-to-be, is coming under increasing fire here after centuries of legal and social entrenchment.

The controversial institution attached to the overwhelming majority of Greek marriages has been submitted, by a man, to parliament for debate.

Deputy Grigorios Papastergiou of the liberal-oriented Union of Democratic Center has introduced a motion that the dowry system be abolished as "anachronistic and contrary to the newly won constitutional provision for equality between men and women."

Mr. Papastergiou also called for a law providing for the "exclusive responsibility of men in bearing the burdens of marriage."

The measures are expected to be supported by the seven women in the 300-member parliament. Most of them are outspoken leaders of Greece's feminist movement, which already has made the dowry one of its targets.

The dowry—*protka* in Greek—takes the form of money, real estate or any material gift to the bride by her parents upon marriage. The belief has been that the higher the value of the dowry, the better husband it will attract. Consequently, it has often become an object of bargaining by potential bridegrooms known here as *prokothires*—or dowry hunters.

Legal Right

The dowry remains entrenched in the nation's laws, which also give the bride the legal right to demand it from any unwilling parent. In the case of divorce, the woman keeps her dowry. A widely read monthly newspaper called "Wedding Matches" carries proposals by men and women seeking mates and women unfailingly specify their dowry.

A woman without some valued property may often find it difficult to find a husband, especially in the more backward provinces, where arranged marriages are still common. Most Greek couples consequently prefer to have sons, fearing future dowry commitments.

Sociologists say that the principle behind the dowry was that it should serve as the woman's contribution to the couple's material effort, since the wife was expected to concentrate on the home and family. This base is crumbling as women enter professions in Greece's rapidly developing industrial society.

A popular weekly magazine recently argued that a woman's housework alone was a precious dowry. Adding up costs for cooking, cleaning, washing and babysitting, it put a housewife's value at 240,000 drachmas ($7,500) annually.

"In Athens and other major cities, and especially with the Europeanized younger generations, you can already speak of a substantial loosening of the dowry bond," a sociologist said. "But in certain parts of the countryside they would think you were insane even to discuss its abolition. Social habits die harder than laws."

A notary said that abolition of the dowry would benefit the national treasury. Although it would not stop parents from giving married children property or money in the form of a gift rather than a dowry, it automatically would double taxation on the transaction.

Taxation ranges from 0.3 per cent on a dowry worth 240,000 drachmas ($7,500) to 12.5 per cent on dowries over 4 million drachmas ($115,000). Taxation on gifts, as with inheritance, is almost twice as high.

The dowry caused a major political storm in 1962 when the government earmarked $250,000 for the dowry of Princess Sofia upon her marriage to then-Prince Juan Carlos, now King of Spain. The dowry won approval in a conservative-dominated parliament but only after bitter attacks on the sum as being exorbitant for a poor country like Greece.

Under legislation favorable to the royal family, Sofia's dowry was not taxed. But Queen Mother Frederika, to counter ill feelings, stepped up her efforts to provide dowries for needy Greek girls.

Italy Ads Rub Wrong Way

MILAN, June 8 (AP).—The National Association of Beauticians filed a suit in a Milan court today claiming that their profession was hampered and their honor endangered by advertisements by prostitutes presenting themselves as masseuses.

Gabriella Ferrari, president of the association, said that Italian newspapers printing the ads might be violating laws on prostitution.

A typical ad in Italian newspapers reads: "Young masseuse, smart appearance, comfortable, discreet place, specialized all kinds of relaxing massages. House phone. Rosy."

Overseas Group Names Delegates

LONDON, June 8 (IHT).—Overseas Democrats have elected their first voting delegation to a U.S. political convention, choosing a six-man delegation plus three alternates for the National Convention beginning July 11 in New York.

The delegates selected by mail ballot are Alfred Davidson, Ronald Dworkin, Anthony Hyde, Stephen Littlejohn, John Loiello and Nathan Silver.

Two alternates were chosen, Elliot Kulick and Francis Peel, with a tie to be resolved between Fritz Efaw and Robert Worcester.

The delegation from Democrats Abroad will be entitled to three votes for presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Until now, the delegation from abroad had no voting power at the convention.

Romulo Kin Among 6 In Manila Rape Case

MANILA, June 8 (AP).—The government has ordered a military trial for six sons of prominent families charged in the rape of a 23-year-old woman afflicted with polio, a military spokesman said.

The six, including Miguel Romulo, grandson of Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, will be arraigned today on orders of President Ferdinand Marcos and Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile. The military said the order in effect rejected a defense petition for a civil court trial.

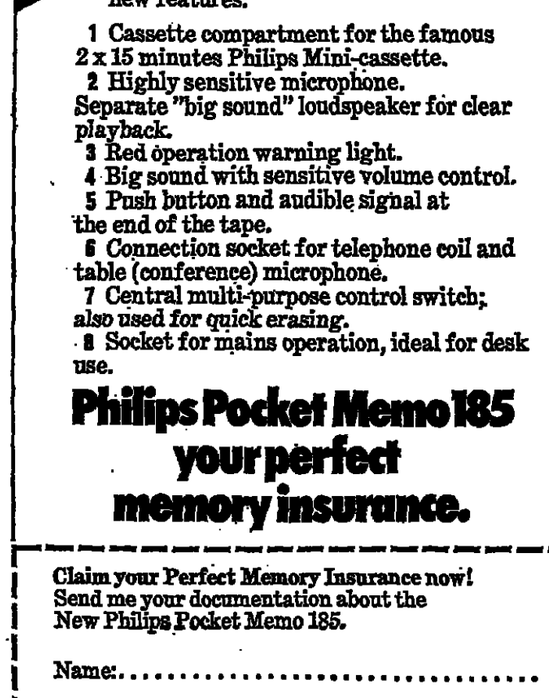
Cosmos-824 Launched

MOSCOW, June 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has launched another unmanned earth satellite, No. 824 in its Cosmos series, Tass said today.

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Toward Blacks and Africa

Liberian Envoy Hails Change in U.S. Attitude

By Jacqueline Tressott

WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP).—Fourteen years ago, when Ambassador Edward Peal arrived in Washington from Liberia, every time he entered a downtown restaurant—even though he had phoned ahead—his appearance caused confusion. The headwaiter did not want to seat him because he was black.

Mr. Peal remembers how he "tried to avoid a scene and to handle things deftly."

When he would drive around Washington wearing his native dress, policemen would flag him down and ask who he was. After he identified himself as an ambassador, the embarrassed policeman often would stammer in his frustration. "There was hostility to the fact that ambassadors could be black," Mr. Peal recalls.

At the State Department, African policy was very nearly neglected and more than once Mr. Peal had to publicly defend Africa when U.S. senators from the South flaunted their racism openly.

Assignment in Moscow

In the time since then, Mr. Peal, who is about to leave for a new assignment in Moscow, has seen some dramatic changes.

Many of the changes have been obtained slowly and often painfully. They do not satisfy Mr. Peal. But he came here curious "to see if Americans live by their Constitution" and he thinks that now they do more than ever.

Today, Mr. Peal gets letters inviting him to buy property. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says Zimbabwe instead of Rhodesia, and only last month, during Mr. Kissinger's African tour, the United States announced a comprehensive African policy, supporting black majority rule, a move which Mr. Peal called "correct and overdue."

But probably most useful in the changes which Mr. Peal noted has been the development of an energetic African interest group in Congress headed by the 5-year-old congressional black caucus.

"The African ambassador still has to work 10 times as hard to get 20 per cent of the attention," Mr. Peal said, comparing his work to that of envoys from non-African countries.

The ambassador is leaving at a time when the credibility of diplomats from the Third World is swiftly increasing as what were once "emerging" nations become a powerful bloc.

Due Recognition

"Lately, we have received our due recognition because of our unity at the United Nations and various conferences," said Sierra Leone Ambassador Philip Palmer at a farewell reception for Mr. Peal. "And recognition is what effective diplomacy hinges on."

Reflecting on that same change in roles, Mr. Peal commented, "Before, the world looked elsewhere for a view on us, but now the powers talk directly to us. They know we are just as confident and can hold our own."

During his stay here, Mr. Peal dispelled some myths about Africa. "In the early '50s, people still had their Tarzan impressions," said Elmer Moore, a retired Agency for International Development officer. "He [Mr. Peal] is the antithesis of all that. He's sophisticated, participated in all levels of the community and was about the best informed and frankest diplomat on all situations."

Mr. Peal said that he would be keeping a close eye on the development of U.S. policy in Africa from his new post in Moscow.

"We are committed to the liberation of our black brothers in southern Africa and this will be made clear to the Russians. I would like to see the peace and stability soon rather than later, but I will wait for the little signs to see if the United States is sincere."

Prosecutor Asks Death in Angola For Mercenaries

LUANDA, June 8 (NYT).—Government prosecutors have demanded the death penalty for 13 prisoners who are to be tried on charges of having fought as mercenaries in the Angolan civil war.

Two prisoners are Americans Gary Martin Acker, 21, a former Marine, and Daniel Francis Gearhart, 34, a Vietnam war veteran. They and 11 others were captured in February while with the pro-Western National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

One of the 11, Gustavo Marcelo Grillo, 27, who was born in Buenos Aires but served with the U.S. Marines in Vietnam, said that he was not a U.S. citizen. He has indicated that he does not want to be defended by a U.S. lawyer, Robert Cesner jr., who will defend the two Americans.

Mr. Cesner said that he expected the trial to start Friday and to last "more than a few days." He said that one of his main lines of defense would be "the legal question involving the concept of a mercenary."

The two Americans are not specifically accused of having killed anyone. Mr. Gearhart had been in the country only three days when he was captured and Mr. Acker four days. The others had been in the country less than a month.

Stern of Supertanker Raised at La Coruna

LA CORUNA, Spain, June 8 (Reuters).—Salvage specialists yesterday refloated the stern of the wrecked supertanker Urquiola, nearly four weeks after it went aground at the harbor entrance here, spilling thousands of tons of crude oil into the sea.

The Dutch company in charge of the salvage operation held little hope of salvaging the sunken bow of the tanker, port officials said.

Death Toll Is at 7 From Teton Dam

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, June 7 (AP).—As the threat subsided of more flooding from the collapsed Teton Dam, and with the death toll at seven, government officials are looking for reasons for the failure of the earth-filled structure.

One theory advanced yesterday is that water seepage may have hastened the collapse of the recently completed dam.

There was speculation, too, that an earthquake last year on the Idaho-Utah border could have damaged it.

The dam is about 150 miles north of the quake's epicenter.

Gierek in Hamburg

HAMBURG, June 8 (AP).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek arrived here today to discuss trade and postwar reconciliation with West Germany. It is the first official visit to this country by a Polish leader since World War II.



United Press International.

NICE BOSSY—Susan Ford, the President's daughter, taking part in a milking contest in Harvard, Ill.

Sauvagnargues to Try to Aid Romanian-French Marriages

By Gilbert Sedbon

PARIS, June 8 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, his briefcase packed with love stories, leaves tomorrow for Bucharest on a three-day official visit to Romania.

He is expected to take up the cases of Frenchmen who have fallen in love with Romanian women while on vacation and who want to marry them and take them to France.

Romanian authorities have been reluctant to grant exit visas to the women, most of whom have given birth or are pregnant, officials here said. Some of the wedding applications were filed five years ago, and no reasons have been given for the delays.

Mr. Sauvagnargues will raise the issue on humanitarian grounds and also on the basis of East-West agreements signed at the 35-nation conference in Helsinki last summer, which provide for a free flow of people across Europe.

Romania, like most East European countries, simply does not allow its citizens to leave, a French official said.

But the Romanian government recently made a goodwill gesture by allowing Jean-Louis Delamare, a 25-year-old chemist from Rouen, in western France, to marry his fiancée, a 22-year-old from Bucharest.

The wedding took place after she gave birth to her second daughter.

Hundreds Waiting

There are more than a dozen other French fathers awaiting permission to marry and bring their wives and families to France, and there are also hundreds of other Frenchmen and Frenchwomen engaged to marry Romanians, the officials said.

"The French authorities are treading with great care on this highly sensitive issue," an official said. "There are several hundred Frenchmen involved. There are also thousands of West Germans in the same situation.

"The Romanian authorities cannot be expected to give in to the French while holding back from the West German government," he said.

"But something has to be done on purely humanitarian grounds, and families must be allowed to live together."

Paul Richard, 67, Thomson Head, Dies in France

PARIS, June 8 (AP).—Paul Richard, 67, president of the Thomson Corp., France's largest manufacturer of electronic equipment and household appliances, died yesterday of heart failure during an apparently minor operation.

Earlier this year, he negotiated the purchase by Thomson of the French subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. The take-over was a condition imposed by the French government for granting a Thomson-led group a multi-billion-dollar contract for modernization of the entire telephone system.

Adm. Shigetaro Shimada

TOKYO, June 8 (AP).—Adm. Shigetaro Shimada, 92, minister of the Japanese Navy when his country entered World War II and a convicted war criminal, died at a hospital today.

Mr. Shimada, who was born in Tokyo, became an admiral in 1940, minister of the navy in 1941 and chief of the naval general staff in 1944.

After Japan's surrender, he was tried by an international military tribunal for war crimes and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was paroled in 1955.

Gen. Arkady G. Shelepin

MOSCOW, June 8 (UPI).—Lt. Gen. Arkady G. Shelepin, 57, who spent his army career in political work, died Saturday after a long illness, the Ministry of Defense newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, said today.

The newspaper said that at the time of his death Gen. Shelepin was deputy to the chief of the main political department of the Soviet Army and Navy.

During World War II, he was at the Baltic and Byelorussian fronts, the newspaper said.

3 Drown Off France

CAP D'AGDE, France, June 8 (Reuters).—Three persons, including a young boy, drowned today when an excursion boat full of vacationers capsized and sank in the Mediterranean near here, police said. They said that 36 other passengers were rescued.

Brunei Won't Let Vietnamese Land

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, Brunei, June 8 (UPI).—A small fishing boat carrying 17 Vietnamese refugees arrived here today after an 800-mile voyage but was refused permission to dock. Brunei authorities supplied the refugees with water, fuel and food, and then a police launch escorted the boat downriver and out to sea.

The Brunei government has apparently decided to close the country to any more Vietnamese refugees. A group of 11 was allowed to land May 19 and is still under quarantine at the port of Muara.

It was assumed the wooden fishing boat that touched here today would seek to land at neighboring Sabah or Sarawak or try to reach the Philippines.

Uruguay Envoy Slain by Mistake

ASUNCION, Paraguay, June 8 (UPI).—Uruguay's ambassador to Paraguay, Carlos Abdala, died today of a bullet wound received when an anti-Communist Yugoslav mistook him for the Yugoslav ambassador.

Mr. Abdala's coffin was placed in state in Paraguay's government palace. In Uruguay, the Foreign Ministry said that the body would be brought home for burial.

Mr. Abdala was shot in the head by Yugoslav Danziv Danjanovic, 29, who, as he opened fire, shouted, "Free Croatia, death to Communism."

4 in Chicago Injured In Trash-Can Blasts

CHICAGO, June 8 (AP).—At least four persons were injured, none seriously, in a series of explosions in trash cans last night in downtown Chicago, authorities said.

Police said that four blasts occurred within minutes of each other and apparently were intended primarily to attract public attention and not cause damage because they were set off outside of buildings and late at night.

Meat Content Reduced

Grain Loss Affects Soviet Sausa

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, June 8 (WP).—Soviet meat supplies have been so badly depleted by last year's disastrous grain harvest that processing plants are now under instructions to substantially reduce the amount of beef and pork used in making sausages.

The orders were issued without public announcement in December when the extent of the food problem was becoming clear. The four-page document was widely circulated among food and health authorities and a copy has now been made available by unofficial sources.

Sausages are a staple of the Soviet diet and make up about 40 per cent of meat output in the Soviet Union, according to recent figures. The purpose of cutting the meat content, Western experts say, is to maintain as nearly as possible the quantity of sausage while lowering the quality.

Shortages of Sausages

There is no indication that prices for any of the sausages have been reduced. And even with the decrease in meat content, unusual shortages of sausage have been reported in many parts of the country—an indication of how great the meat shortfall must be.

The document does show an effort to maintain nutritional values mainly by substituting dried skim and pasteurized whole milk for part of the meat loss. Additional protein extracts, blood, potato and wheat flours are also being used to compensate.

Even the most expensive sausages, which cost as much as the equivalent of $2.50 a pound, contain less actual meat and more scrap, by-products and substitutes than they did previously. The same is also true for packages of soup concentrate and stews.

Low in Vitamins

Instead of meat, the document says, as much as 20 per cent more "protein and vegetable products" can be used. Scraps such as skin and gristle, low in vitamins, take the place of raw lard and pork fats.

A special entry for liver sausage says that top-quality sausage should no longer contain more than 50 per cent of liver, with the difference coming from by-products. How much liver was formerly used is not stated.

"Many Russians complain that their favorite types of sausage somehow do not seem as flavorful as they were and some sausages, a woman said, "aren't even worth eating."

Trend Reversed

The meat problems reverse a trend of recent years in which consumers were encouraged to improve their diets by eating more meat and less starchy food such as bread and potatoes. (According to 1972 figures, Americans ate nearly three times as much meat and fish as Russians.)

Last year's grain setback led to heavy distress slaughtering of livestock because feed shortages proved so great that even huge purchases abroad would not be enough to sustain herds. After several months of abnormally good meat supplies, the impact of the slaughter is increasingly being felt.

Many cities, including Moscow, recently instituted meatless days in restaurants when only fish and vegetable dishes are served. There were widespread rumors that sausage ingredients had been changed. Now the document has confirmed the rumors.

Winter Grain Harvest

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP).—Present conditions indicate that the Soviet Union's grain harvest this year "is very likely to fall short" of Moscow's goal million metric tons, the ture Department said tod

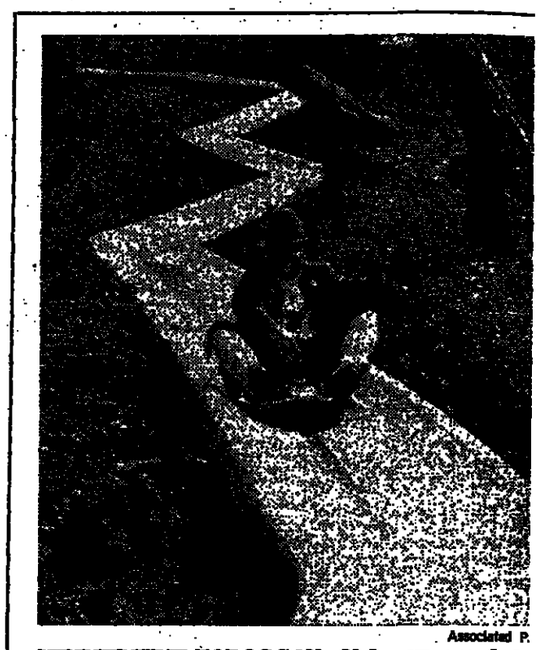
The department annou estimate of its own.

It said that winter wh other grain suffered "exc dryness" when it was plan fall and that abnormal damage took a further t ing the winter.

The department said th average conditions the crop would have produce 60 million tons, or almos cent of the total Soviet it is, the winter crop may 45 million to 50 million

Last year's harvest w million tons, the smalle decade. This forced the Union to buy large quan foreign grain.

The department's rep that "more than th amount" of winter grai had to be abandoned planted to lower yieldin grains.



Associated P.

SUMMERTIME TOBOGGAN—Nylon runners keep vehicle, for want of a better name, in place on 1,000-meter plastic course recently opened at Toelz, a Bavarian Alpine resort. Gravity does work; driver can control his speed with a li

Report Questions Plans, C Of Public Projects in Teh

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, June 8 (NYT).—With Iran's oil boom slowing, planners and intellectuals in Tehran are voicing skepticism about the wisdom of further splurging on such urban projects as skyscrapers, a subway system and sewers.

In both public and private, more and more complaints are being heard here about what is described as unlimited and ill-planned growth. These objections contrast with the planning rhetoric heard during the start of the boom in 1973, and they are paralleled by complaints elsewhere in the Gulf region.

Many of the objections are contained in a 50-page report, "Major Planning and Development Issues Affecting Tehran's Future," drawn up by a group of government planners here.

The report, which has not been made public here, complains that "current goals and policies affecting Tehran have not been developed in a comprehensive manner."

Staff Preparation

It was prepared by staff aides to the Tehran Development Council, which is headed by Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda and which has as its secretary-general Abdolmajid Majidi, minister of state in charge of the national plan organization.

The report questions current plans to provide Tehran with a French-designed subway system. The network would stretch for 39 miles when completed in the 1980s and its cost is estimated at $1.3 billion.

Recommending that a modest, elevated-rail system be considered instead, the report says that "this could be built quicker, cheaper, with less disruption during construction."

Public transportation is a source of urgent concern here now that the sprawling, smoggy capital has increased in population from 4.2 million in 1973 to almost 5 million—about one-seventh of Iran's total population.

Dangerous Rate

Concern over persons flocking to Tehran and other urban centers from the country was voiced recently by the wife of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, Empress Farah. After a provincial tour, she said that "the rate of migration from villages to towns is dangerous."

Another concern is housing and commercial building design. During the oil boom, Tehran's low-lying skyline has been sprouting modern high-rise buildings such as the unfinished headquarters of the Shah's political party, Rastakhiz.

One of the principal findings of the Tehran planning report is that the trend toward the construction of high-rise residential buildings "is incompatible with the traditional needs of Iranian families."

Asked about the report, Theodore Liebman, one of ni chitects and other exper by the Harvard Institute f ternational Development i with the development o secretariat, suggested in an view that "the high-rise f form could be very detr to the traditional aspects sian life."

Graceful Aspects

He was speaking of su ditional, graceful aspects in Iran as family life in yards. Tehran leaders a reported to be contempl proposal for an expensive sewer and sanitary-sewer

For generations, Tehran age has been flowing int under buildings and acc in hidden reservoirs before into surrounding soil.

The capital's drainage are also served by open channels, known as "jube beside many streets. They water south through the which is built on a north slope.

However, the jubes, whic vide water for such purp car washing, would be u under the proposal for a age system.

Objecting to the propo prominent architect note "the jubes help to cool here in the hot weather there are more importan to spend money on just no sewers."

Czechs Releas 4 U.S. Mormo

LAA AN DER THAYA, June 8 (UPI).—Czechos today handed over four U.S. missionaries who over the border, after de them four days, police sa

The four Americans were tified as Scott Stratford, Kubricky, Randal Calvert, ed 19, and Russell Warne members of the Church of Day Saints of Salt Lake C

In Prague, the Czechs news agency, CTK, said th four attempted to cross the der illegally. They told C slovak officials that they h to take a look at the borde said.

Iberia Crew Stops Arsonist on Plane

MADRID, June 8 (Reut The cabin crew aboard a from the Canary Islan Madrid overpowered a ma ing to start a fire in a to spokesman for Iberia Air said today.

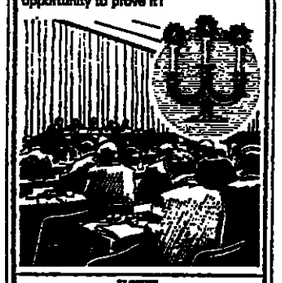
When smoke began from the toilet, the crew the door and found a burning tissues and t the basin. Police detain Madrid airport and a mental hospital for q

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هكذا من الأصل



César Chanveau and Annie Kovacs in "Un Enfant Dans la Foule."

nest Appeal' of a French Film

omas Quinn Curtiss

June 8 (IHT).—Gérard "Un Enfant dans (at the France-Ely-mont-Madeleine and the) has distinction tivity.

hed between movies of violence and peculiar it caused no stir at the nes Film Festival. Al-favorite of jury presi-esses Williams, it fail-n award. Yet it is that the Blain film will nger and more prosper-than the winners, for, em, it has honest ap-

e story of a boy grow-in-occupied France, a portrait of adolescent Blain's introductory set in 1937, are done l and humor.

time the boy is in his he role is then taken César Chanveau), the have occupied France. much of a scholar and ner, exhausted by over-neglects him for his sister. A classmate be-him, lends him books, comrade and his family ted.

incidents and those that rrying the story to the and the boy's maturity, intrinsic clarity. They ic enough to be pages ontemporary newspaper. s sensationalized noth-ing events speak for s. The subtlety and the approach is more e than demagogy.

* * *

gularly repulsive minor French make, "Mélo-purporting to be an n of Valentino's career e levels—the cinematic, story and the meta-is polluting the Dragon Hautefeuille. One would guize him from the poor ho seeks to impersonate the nasty inferences are There is a ridiculous e of Pola Negri. The nd great Nazimova is s an unkempt floozie and Rambova, a society

PARIS FILMS

beauty who was Valentino's second wife, is played by an elderly duenna type. As none of the participants in this nauseating endeavor could have got through a studio door in the old days, the intended exposé goes more than a little askew, taking on the air of a vintage porno flick from South America.

Valentino was the screen's most memorable romantic actor. He died at 31. Yet, in this outlandish cartoon, he is drawn as an awkward, fidgety ham, a faded, aged gigolo hysterical about losing his hair. The revival of interest in Valentino would be more profitably served with the revival of some of his films. There are millions who would enjoy seeing "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "Monsieur Beaucaire" and even "Cobra" and "A Sainted Devil."

* * *

There appear to be two brands of screen comedy available these days: Italian and bad. "La Poupée du Gangster" (at the Elysées Lincoln in its original version) is not the most brilliant example of the former school, but at least it is funny and lively. Sophia Loren is a prostitute who captivates a gangster because he finds she resembles Rita Hayworth. He treats her roughly; she turns informer. A slight and light-headed scenario, it is wonderfully animated by Miss Loren and by Marcello Mastroianni as the ruthless gangland ruler.

A Spanish Village's Tribute to Garcia Lorca

By Mary Peirson Kennedy

FUENTE VAQUEROS, Spain (IHT).—The village's central plaza was filled with well over 10,000 people, most of them under 35—which meant that they were not yet born at the time of the killing of the liberal poet and dramatist they had come to honor, Federico Garcia Lorca.

At exactly 5 p.m., hundreds of pastel balloons with his picture were released and floated heavenward against the faint outline of an almost full moon.

Actress Nuria Espert, standing before a 12-foot photograph of the poet, hushed the crowd's cheers by reminding all that there was a time limit for their ceremony of homage:

"After 40 years of rigidly imposed silence, they [Granada Province's governor and his staff] have allowed us just one half-hour to speak of Garcia Lorca."

A group of 33 lawyers, professors, journalists and practitioners of the arts had organized this ceremony marking the 78th anniversary of the poet's birth. It was the people's unofficial tribute to Fuente Vaqueros's most famous son. Now they would like a three-day festival to honor Garcia Lorca, "the poet the government shot in 1936," as people here say.

Officials' Version

The government claims it was the *rojos* (Reds) who shot the liberal poet-playwright, in a personal vendetta.

The authorities turned down the organizing committee's first petition for the homage, but they relented, granting permission for the 30-minute commemoration, after the organizers amassed 8,000 signatures on a petition.

Then, in an apparent effort to dampen enthusiasm for this program, the authorities two weeks ago put a commemorative plaque on the green-shuttered house where Garcia Lorca was born, and changed the name of the street from Calle Trinidad to Calle Garcia Lorca.



The Spanish author Federico Garcia Lorca as envisioned by cartoonist David Levine.

(c) Opera Mundi.

But that was not enough for the poet's surviving family and admirers after 40 years of silence, and early last Saturday they started overfilling this town of 3,500.

Arriving with the stream of Garcia Lorca's memorialists, who came from all over Andalusia and from many other parts of Spain, were five busloads of police and at least a dozen jeeps filled with "Grays," the Policia Armada.

A few policemen mingled in the throng during the commemoration, but the bulk of the squads stayed in the back streets of the village, maintaining only radio contact with their colleagues in the crowd.

As the law enforcers had rolled into Fuente Vaqueros at 2 p.m., a village woman in her 70s mused aloud: "Why so many police for such a good man, for a man we all loved so much?"

Love for Garcia Lorca the human being, esteem for his artistic achievements and tribute to his political liberalism were the intermeshed themes of the speeches at this ceremony under the blue sky of his beloved Andalusia.

"Federico viva!" shouted some in the crowd. "Amnesty for everyone!" several voices yelled.

Among the tributes to the slain man's art was one which was generalized in a way that was becomingly modest for a member of the family. "Spain has the best poets in all of Europe," said Fernandez Montesinos Garcia Lorca, a nephew.

The political feelings could not be restrained, however. One speaker demanded "an *end of* the oppression, a right to vote for all public officials, a Spain that would not assassinate Garcia Lorca, a Spain that would be forgiving on all sides."

To resounding cheers, the final speaker said that the true homage to Garcia Lorca would be achieved if the people of Andalusia were given the rights they deserved—a veiled reference to a movement for regional autonomy and agricultural reforms.

Illegal Displays

Andalusia's green-and-white flag, which cannot be legally displayed, was flying everywhere in the crowd. In addition, there were huge banners, some proclaiming membership in the Socialist party but most demanding simply that "the silence around Lorca be broken" with an official investigation of the mystery surrounding his death.

Young people in the plaza sold books of poetry (not only the works of Garcia Lorca but also those of Alberti, Machado, Hernandez and others). Also being peddled were matchbooks, balloons, sun visors—and Andalusian flags.

Despite the political overtones, the ceremony went off without disturbance, except for a few minor scuffles.

It ended promptly at 5:30, as ordered.

"What a shame it was so short," said a villager. "Some of these people just barely got there in time to hear the speakers. They came from so far and then they were told it was over and they had to go home."

Many did not have "so far" to go. Almost all the villagers had turned out for the ceremony, and they went to their houses quietly afterwards.

Two Cousins' Love

Among them were two first cousins of the poet, Isabel and Elena Garcia Palacios. In their Calle Nueva house, which Garcia Lorca visited often as a boy, the living room is filled with photos and other memorabilia of the poet, including two paintings he made at age 8.

Asked which of Garcia Lorca's works she likes best, Dona Elena said quietly: "I love them all, as I love Federico. We have had the sorrow and the joy, and today is the joy. It is all so beautiful."

As the voices in the crowd had shouted, Federico Garcia Lorca "lives"—in the present tense, and in the present tension.

N.Y. Entertainment: On Being a Black Woman

NEW YORK, June 8 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

"For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide / When the Rainbow Is Enuf," about being black and a woman, "is a totally extraordinary and wonderful evening," Clive Barnes says. "It has those insights into life and living that make the theater such an incredible marketplace for the soul." This collage of prose and poetry written by Ntozake Shange, who also plays a part, "goes deeply, profoundly and lovingly into what it's like to be black and not beautiful." Miss Shange "writes with exquisite care and beauty; she is never maudlin or sentimental. The woman is tough and together and as funny as a comic strip." Oz Scott has directed, "as if he'd not had to—which is the ultimate achievement." The seven actresses that make up the cast are "brilliant and simply wonderful." For Canby, "it was the joyous discovery that a white man can have black sisters."

"Livin' Fat," by Judi Ann Mason, has been billed by the Negro Ensemble Company as a "soul farce/force." But for Richard Eder, "there is no force or farce about it; just a lot of tired cutouts cutting up and only a spark or two of wit." The story centers around a poor black family in a Southern slum who finds some money. "Mostly it's a lame setup, one dim segment of a predictable situation comedy. The jokes are stale, the characters are taken off the rack, and the acting is broad and clumsy." Dean Irby as the son who finds the money, and Frances Foster as Mama, "manage an effective moment or two." But the rest of the cast "is caught up in a prolonged mugging and hollering contest," Eder says. Douglas Turner Ward directed.

Films

"Male of the Century," the *French comedy directed by Claude* Berri, also stars Berri as a man "whom the sexual revolution has left a displaced person in his own house," says Vincent Canby. "This film is so humanely conceived and nicely cast that the principal target—male arrogance of an almost prehistoric order—is a lot more gentle and fresh than it has any right to be." Berri's wife (Juliet Berto) has had a casual affair of the sort he's been having for years. When she is taken hostage in a bank holdup his overriding concern is that she will fall for one of the robbers. Berri and Berto are both "very funny."

"The Last Woman," a French film by Marco Ferreri, "is a satire of such literal brutality that most people may want to be warned," Vincent Canby says. It stars Gérard Depardieu—"who has suddenly emerged as France's most talented young actor"—as a colossal male supremacist and Ornella Muti as the woman who attacks, with devastating results, his ego. "It may be the year's most ferocious satire and one that only a very sophisticated society could support; it is also full of brilliance." Canby asks what Ferreri is up to. "Sometimes I think I know, and sometimes I'm not sure I want to. The film, which begins as an uproariously erotic comedy, concludes as a spectacle so bloody it could send eroticism back to the closet forever."

U.S. Producer Makes Film on Kirov School

MOSCOW, June 8 (NYT).—An American-produced documentary of the Vaganova Institute of Choreography in Leningrad has been filmed and will be released next fall, according to producer Earle Mack.

Mr. Mack, a New York financier who paid for the film, said it was planned as a 30-minute to 60-minute study of Soviet techniques of teaching ballet at the school for the Kirov Company. Eighteen hours of film have been shot by Soviet, American and Austrian crews.

The film cost Mr. Mack $125,000, which includes a fee to the Soviet government and two prints of the documentary.

6 U.S. Butterflies on Extinction List

WASHINGTON, June 8 (IHT).—The U.S. government has come to the rescue of El Segundo Blue, a resident of the Los Angeles International Airport, and five other species of California butterflies that are gradually being pushed into the Pacific by encroaching humans, the Los Angeles Times reported.

They were declared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be endangered species, the first insects to win that dubious honor.

Throughout the world there are now 433 forms of endangered animal life recognized as such by the U.S. government. Of this number, 145 of them are native to the United States.

By putting El Segundo Blue and his lepidopters cousins on the list, the government hoped "to engender the kind of local support needed to protect their living space." What it had in mind was creation of parks and other protective measures.

U.S. Crib Deaths Off Sharply in Last Two Years

WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP).—Crib deaths caused by the mysterious "sudden infant death syndrome" have dropped sharply throughout the United States in the last two years, the country's leading authority on the subject said.

"There are currently only an estimated 7,500 such deaths a year, compared with 10,000 a year before," Dr. Abraham Bergman of Seattle reported. The director of out-patient services at Seattle's Children's Orthopedic Hospital, he is president of the National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation.

Apparently the main reason for the drop, he said, is a sharp increase in abortions and an increase in contraception among the poor—especially the adolescent poor—whose babies are frequently susceptible to crib death.

Sudden infant deaths are deaths in which there is no readily apparent cause, even though the child may have sometimes had respiratory difficulties.

Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore released a study reporting a sharp drop in non-white infant deaths from all causes in nine Maryland counties as a result of federally subsidized birth-control services. "Birth control presumably reduces infant mortality by reducing the number of high-risk infants born," said the Johns Hopkins report.

...OME: Finding Something ... Sit On in Antique Style

By Naomi Barry

(IHT).—Gaetano Diana ted to be a specialist so a thriving business on that a chair often doesn't leg to stand on.

s, commodes, consoles, nd cupboards are passed r centuries. The chances t the matching chairs of iod, however, long ago nder the strain.

loxically, the rarities that collapse have proliferat-it is a common practice out the antique trade to m the missing elements, l by other chairs more

process is called restora-lthough it is not always red commercially neces-discuss this sort of re-ation. One venerable leg four, when attached to an me, classes a chair as an Even these revived ants are comparatively find on the international

ty years ago, Gaetano decided to fill the gap and on a personally oriented Tour of Europe, mainly trating on Italy, France, and England. He haunted rniture sections of muse-made drawings, measure-and took photos, and ver possible he bought a efore it was snatched up antique dealer eager for the us wood.

n returning to Rome, he ped his archives. For each period he chose 10 prototypes: armchairs, side chairs, benches, settees. He then set up ateliers to reproduce in exact detail a collection of 600 models representing a history of the major European styles. His showroom along the Tiber filled with hundreds of chairs has the eerie attraction of a Steinberg cartoon. The warehouse stocks over 11,000 hand-finished chairs—wood, rush, cane and tapestry bottomed.

Diana was right in judging the need. His clients are from Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, the United States, the Middle East and Australia.

What period is most in demand? "Luigi Quindici from France," he replied.

(Diana, 13 Passeggiata di Ripetta, Rome.)

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D FOR DUTCH. Our HQ is at Heerlen in Holland, but we don't stop there; one third of the total of 30,000 DSM men are located in subsidiaries and associate companies in the United States, South America, all over Western Europe and many other countries as well.
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M FOR MINES. That's so misleading it's a wonder nobody has sued us. We once operated several Dutch coal mines, but the last Dutch-mined coal came up in 1973 completing a smooth and profitable move to other energy sources and wider enterprises. We'd long been in coke, then gas and chemicals; now we're in petrochemicals, fertilisers, plastics, yarn and fibre feedstocks, rubbers, resins, building materials, transport, clothing... But after 70 years we're stuck with DSM. If it helps, you could think of us as Developing Synthetic Molecules, or Dying to Show you our Methods – or even as a Definite Source of Money.
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, June 9, 1976 *

Propping the Pound

The fall in the British pound, though painfully dramatic, cannot be quite equated to a rise in temperature or a drop in pulse rate as an indication of national economic health. The pound in the $1.75 range has helped offset domestic inflation in terms of international trade. But while the costs to British consumers—and producers—keep going up, the falling pound is a very poor consolation. The Bank of England alone was hardly able to prevent the dip from accelerating, and the prices of goods imported into Britain (goods that are essential both to British factories and households) from rising.

Consequently, the announcement that some $5.3 billion will be available to Britain in short-term credits to prop the pound is good news indeed. It is not only good for Britain, but constitutes an acknowledgment by the industrialized nations who provide the credits that they do form an international community; that they cannot subsist by the kind of internal competition that might drive one of their members out of business but should, rather, seek to limit the effects of competition by mutual aid. And the mere statement of the existence of these credits (of which the United States supplies nearly half—$2 billion) caused the pound to rebound sharply upward.

But propping the pound is only treating symptoms, not offering cures. What is far more important for British recovery is the acceptance by the aggressive coal miners' union of the tight wage restraints that are an essential element of the Labor government's program. Coal is Britain's chief natural resource, and until the North Sea oil development is completed, its chief source of native energy. When the miners strike, as they did in the winter of 1973-74, the lights go out in the island kingdom, governments fall and inflation is spurred.

Moreover, the mines in Britain are nationalized, which has its own implications for an economy in which the quiet revolution has produced nationalization without stability. When Prime Minister Callaghan said that further nationalization (in shipbuilding and aircraft production) would be postponed, it was an admission by the Labor party that socialization does not in itself constitute an answer to Britain's problems—that for a nation which depends so heavily on the balance of exports and imports, it is the cost of production, rather than ownership, which is critical.

The assertion by Denis Healey, chancellor of the Exchequer, that the worst was over, so far as the pound is concerned, may well be overoptimistic. Propping the pound has failed before this to arrest either a falling pound or rising prices in Britain. But if Britain's other unions show a responsibility similar to that of the coal miners, if capital investments can improve British industry and capital and labor can provide the United Kingdom with goods that are competitive in price and quality in the world market and enable it to buy the raw materials and food it needs, then a corner will be turned.

This battle of Britain is not being fought with planes in the skies but with men and machines on the ground. It may seem a relatively grubby business. But it is vital to Britain—and Britain's friends hope the battle can be won.

Playing With Fire

It is ironic that in the year when a Southern Democrat, having long rejected the old traditional politics of his native Georgia, is making a serious bid for his party's presidential nomination, a Northern Republican President is making a sustained effort to make race a significant issue in the campaign. After first frantically leaping on the busing issue, President Ford has now ventured the opinion that private schools have a right to reject children on account of their race.

In taking this stand, the President seems to have moved to the right of the Department of Justice. A case is currently pending before the Supreme Court in which Solicitor General Robert H. Bork argued as a friend of the court on behalf of the United States that, under the 1866 civil rights statute, private school discrimination interferes with the right of black citizens to have the same opportunity as whites to enter into contracts.

During the argument in that case, a lawyer for one of the schools argued that its right to discriminate was "God-given" and that it transcended the Bill of Rights. Justice Rehnquist pressed him to distinguish between private education and private employment, where such discrimination has long been outlawed.

Mr. Ford seems more interested in the politics than the legalities of the issue. In a year when the traditional trafficker in racist politics has finally fallen by the wayside, the President seems to be groping for an effective way to signal the old Wallace constituency that it can feel comfortable casting a vote for the man from Grand Rapids.

That political ploy not only has been abandoned by such Southern politicians as Carter of Georgia, Askew of Florida and Bumpers and Pryor of Arkansas, but has been played out to its bankrupt end by George C. Wallace. Yet the President who came to office promising to heal a torn and divided nation seems to have a political compulsion to play with what has been the nation's most painful and divisive issue.

Is it too much to hope that he will learn the lesson that other and wiser politicians have already learned—before he exacerbates the racial question still further?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan in Disneyland

Ronald Reagan's remarks about sending a token force of U.S. soldiers to keep peace in combustible Rhodesia have been misunderstood or even distorted, but this much is clear: The former California governor knows as little of the facts of life in volatile southern Africa as he does about the origins of the Panama Canal Treaty, the realities on Cyprus and the intricacies of strategic nuclear weapons control.

He now claims that "the only disagreement" between the white minority regime and the black majority in Rhodesia is over the timetable for achieving majority rule. The facts are that the black Rhodesian leaders insist on majority rule after the first free election, Britain foresees it within two years and Prime Minister Ian Smith has declared that "not in a thousand years" will the whites turn over rule to a majority government.

Reagan makes clear that, under his concept, U.S. troops would be sent only in response to a request from the Smith regime—"You'd have to become completely involved with the Rhodesian government to find out whether that would be necessary"—but can he seriously suggest that Smith would ask for U.S. intervention for any purpose except that of helping to perpetuate white minority rule?

Reagan seems to envision a joint effort by Britain and the United States to "mediate" between the white rulers and the blacks, who outnumber the whites, 24 to 1. What does he think successive British governments have been trying to do in Rhodesia since the Smith regime illegally seized its independence in 1965? Is he even aware that Secretary of State Kissinger, whose African policy he assails, declared "support in the strongest terms" for Britain's latest proposals to both sides for achieving majority rule within two years?

On the extremely dangerous southern African situation, as with his fatuous statement that the Panama Canal Zone is "sovereign United States territory," Reagan is playing fast and loose with the facts in a manner that has turned his candidacy into a dangerous exercise in distortion of crucial issues in U.S. foreign policies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Cod War

Britain has admitted defeat in the cod war with Iceland and accepted surrender terms which ought to make the government blush. In the negotiations, Mr. Crosland made the best he could of an impossible situation. But had his predecessor as foreign secretary, Mr. Callaghan, showed as much good sense and courage at the beginning of the dispute as Mr. Crosland showed at the end, much better terms could have been obtained. Two things should now happen: Britain should move as fast as decently possible toward a 200-mile limit of her own, and initiate changes in the European Economic Community's common fisheries policy to make sure she can take advantage of such a limit when it comes . . . It is to be hoped that the EEC will prove more understanding than the British government did.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 9, 1901

LONDON—The announcement that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was to play Romeo to Miss Maude Adams's Juliet was the talk of theatrical circles in London yesterday. Mme Bernhardt expressed a keen desire to play the part, but only opposite Miss Adams (whom she considers a perfect Juliet) and only if she can learn the part in English. If such were to come about, the production would be in the autumn of 1902.

Fifty Years Ago

June 9, 1926

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives today passed a bill introduced by Rep. Holaday, Republican of Illinois, providing for extending the powers of federal authorities to deport any and all aliens convicted of committing felonies against the United States. Rep. Holaday declared that if the present law were enforced 200,000 aliens would be deported. The bill now goes to the Senate.



'They're Syrian Troops in Soviet Tanks, Entering Lebanon to Rescue the Christians From the Moslems—and Don't Ask Me to Repeat That.'

Brown's Aides Perplexed, Too

By David S. Broder

SACRAMENTO.—The people in the California capital know more about Gov. Edmund G. Brown jr. than anyone else in the country. But that does not necessarily mean they understand what makes Jerry run in his long-shot bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Interviews with a dozen of Brown's associates—and some of his sharpest critics—provide no consensus on what he is seeking. But, paradoxically, the campaign as viewed from Sacramento makes perfect sense.

"I've never gotten even a glimpse of what he has in mind," says Assembly Majority Leader Howard Berman, one of Brown's few close friends in politics, "except taking his shot—albeit a long one—at being president."

Berman, who was attending a fund-raiser for Jimmy Carter when Brown suddenly announced his candidacy, says he can see the 38-year-old governor accepting a bid to be the vice-presidential running-mate "for any of them. He's ambitious, and historically, it's not a bad position to be in if you want to be president."

Hell of a Job

But state Secretary of Transportation Donald E. Burns says he once asked Brown about the No. 2 spot, with only a few other administration insiders present, and the governor replied, "Wouldn't that be a hell of a job for me—going around cutting ribbons and making speeches?"

Speculation about Brown's place on the national ticket may seem premature. His late-starting campaign has netted only 17 delegates from a first-place finish in Maryland and a third-place in Oregon.

That delegate total will jump dramatically if Brown wins his expected victory in the California primary and captures a majority of its 279 delegates. He is also trying to pick up small pockets of support in the remaining caucus and primary states.

Even if he collects 300 delegates of the 1,505 needed for nomination, there is general agreement with the view stated by Ed Salzman, editor of the California Journal, in its current issue: "Brown can win the nomination for president only one way: through an early-ballot deadlock followed by an auction among those controlling large blocs of votes."

Deadlock

Salzman, like others, speculates that Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey would get the first chance to break the deadlock, but should sentiment coalesce against nominating someone who has shunned the primaries, "anything could happen."

Brown's main weapon in that situation would be the remarkable fact that his campaign, though brief, has so captured the public imagination that he ranks third behind Carter and Humphrey in the most recent Gallup poll of Democrats' presidential preferences.

From the perspective of his own capital, Brown's national campaign appears much less quixotic than the governor's cryptic comments make it sound. Even if they are uncertain of his specific objectives, his associates see it as an effort that is strengthening his political and governmental leverage at home and solidifying his national reputation as the most promising Democrat of the under-40 generation.

Assembly Minority Leader Paul Priolo, who does not allow his role as the chief Republican critic of the Brown administration to cloud his judgment of the governor's popular strength, tells a visitor:

"We made a mistake here thinking he was an amateur, but he's the most consummate politician we've had here in years. I think they're making the same mistake nationally."

Others on both sides of the legislative aisle agree that Brown has gained new confidence and new respect at home by beating Carter in Maryland and by running the most successful write-in campaign in the long history of the Oregon primary.

That was not the initial reading on his candidacy. California cartoonists and editorial writers lambasted Brown for plunging into national politics after only 15 months as governor. There were complaints that his out-of-state travels were diverting him from his job and causing delays in an administration that has been criticized from the beginning for "roadblocks" resulting from Brown's alleged unwillingness to delegate authority.

The criticism abated when Mervin Field's California poll showed the presidential bid had not reduced Brown's phenomenally high 85-per-cent approval rate in the state. And the roadblocks on some key legislation are breaking.

In fact, some of the governor's critics now say the pressures of the national campaign have pushed Brown into taking stands he had previously avoided.

A case in point concerns three bills, sponsored by Democratic Assemblyman Charles Warren, to restrict future nuclear development in California.

During the Maryland primary, Brown was asked on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" about his position on an even tougher anti-nuclear initiative on the California ballot. He replied that he was pushing the Warren bills and hoped their passage would deal with the problem.

The next day, Warren pronounced the governor's comments "insulting." "Everyone on his staff had been helping me try to get him actively involved in that legislation for days and weeks," Warren says, "and he had refused to do so.

"But three days after 'Face the Nation,' I had my first meeting with the governor in 18 months," Warren says, "and since then, he's been very good, very supportive and effective." The nuclear legislation was approved on Tuesday—with passage helped by Brown's active lobbying.

Accessible

Despite Warren's comment, Brown is generally praised by members of the legislature for being far more accessible than his predecessor, Ronald Reagan. Republican leader Priolo, while complaining that Brown is often maddeningly hard to pin down on pending legislation, concedes, "I saw him more often his first year as governor than I saw Reagan in eight years."

Brown's record as governor is more substantial than he suggests in his campaign speeches. Those speeches emphasize his message of "lowered expectations" and his claim to be a "tightwad" who has preserved the surplus Reagan handed him, despite a severe recession, and has avoided a general tax increase.

"One of my criticisms of Jerry," says Tony Kline, his Yale law school classmate and legal counsel, "is his refusal to identify himself with his programs and policies. Part of it is inadvertent, and part of it is his fear of raising expectations by promising more than any government program can deliver."

"But the result," Kline says, "is that little attention is paid to the changes taking place."

In dozens of areas, from housing to highways to milk marketing to consumer protection to child care to court reform, the exceptionally talented agency heads Brown recruited from the law schools and public interest law firms are turning the direction of California's government from Reagan's era.

Shift in Power

The programs differ enormously in detail, but most have as their ultimate purpose, says cabinet member Rose Elizabeth Bird, "a shift of real power," away from the corporations that dominate California's economy and governmental structure and toward "those who have been excluded from power for too many years."

This central aspect of Brown's administration, which makes it almost unique among the 50 state governments, is illustrated most clearly in his appointments.

A California Journal article noted that of the 57 judges Brown appointed in his first year as governor, nine were Mexican-Americans, nine were blacks, four were of Asian-American ancestry, and six were Caucasian women. It said that in four years Brown was likely to "change the charter" of the California judiciary in fundamental ways.

Similar changes are taking place in the network of regulatory agencies. Brown has refused for 16 months to name a real estate commissioner, insisting that the legislature rewrite the law to eliminate the requirement that the occupant of the post be a licensed California real estate broker.

The kind of change being attempted here takes time, and there is an unspoken fear among Brown's administration colleagues that he may not be around to finish the job.

For example, the landmark piece of legislation of Brown's first year—extending collective bargaining rights to farm laborers—has been stymied in its application by an unresolved conflict between the governor and agricultural interests.

Brown's appointees to the five-member Agriculture Labor Relations Board included four people regarded as prolabor, three of them with close identification with Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers.

Even some of Brown's aides concede the appearance of a stacked board was "a tragic mistake." Growers, who claimed Brown reneged on a promise of a balanced, impartial board, have been able to block appropriations for the board in the legislature—effectively immobilizing it.

Many in the capital—including Priolo—think Brown will ultimately prevail on the issue, but only if he is around this summer and fall to fight it, rather than out campaigning for president or vice-president.

Reforms Blocked

Similarly, judges have blocked Brown's major court reform bill, because of their opposition to his proposal for a ceiling on their automatic cost-of-living increases. Trial lawyers have sabotaged key provisions of his proposal to resolve the medical malpractice insurance deadlock. And other interest groups still retain their influence in the capital.

How much of Brown's emerging program becomes law depends directly on whether Brown is back in Sacramento as governor for the next two years. The man who would succeed him, Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally, would be the first black governor in post-Reconstruction America.

But Dymally is viewed here as a much more conventional Democratic politician than Brown and one far less likely to upset the status quo. He has been held at arm's length by Brown and there is little likelihood many of Brown's appointees would remain in a Dymally administration.

Moscow and Belgrade

The Dangerous Game

By C. L. Sulzberger

MUNICH—The greatest eventual danger-spot on the European horizon is Yugoslavia, not Italy, Portugal or Spain. While the subject is rarely discussed it has long been recognized as an almost inescapable source of future tension.

The reasons are obvious. Until Tito led Yugoslavia out of the Soviet orbit in 1948 no other nation had sought to escape Moscow's leadership or gotten away with it. Since then Hungary and Czechoslovakia tried and China and Albania succeeded. Moreover, prior to Tito's revolt, no one gave serious consideration to national Communist deviation from Kremlin dogma.

Today there is much doctrinal independence in the Chinese, Yugoslav, Albanian, Italian and Spanish parties and the French one is striking out timidly on its own. Clearly none of this can please the Kremlin.

Source of Trouble

One man—Tito—is the source of Moscow's trouble, both political—he left the Soviet alliance and proclaimed his country nonaligned—and ideological—he demonstrably proved there are more roads to Socialism than that made in the Soviet Union. Therefore, the Russians feel almost dutybound to regain control of Yugoslavia and its dogma.

As long ago as 1972, I asked Kissinger if he didn't think the Kremlin would try and disintegrate Yugoslavia after Tito's death. "I agree entirely," he said. "Certainly it is going to happen." Richard Helms, head of the CIA, was equally worried. In 1972 he said Washington knew the Russians wanted to bring the Yugoslavs back inside their orbit but they couldn't succeed by menacing or enticing Tito.

Although the subject is not table talk in Yugoslavia, Tito's former lieutenant and present opponent, Milovan Djilas, told me: "Russia hopes to get to the Mediterranean through Yugoslavia and hopes to use, in this effort, the fact that we proclaim ourselves to be part of the Marxist-Leninist world. They might ask Yugoslavia for base facilities. But this can't succeed. They lost their battle in Yugoslavia in 1948."

The deadly game being played between the Yugoslavs and the Russians is exceedingly complex and tricky. Brezhnev has just put off a planned visit to Tito because of Belgrade's disagreement on a proposed European Communist summit, where Yugoslavia sticks to its independent line. Nevertheless, quiet military contacts between the Soviet and Yugoslav staff chiefs, Gen. Kulikov and Gen. Potocar, continue intermittently.

Odd

This in itself is odd because it became known in 1968, through a defecting Czechoslovakian general, that under a plan codenamed Polarka the Russians planned an invasion of Yugoslavia across Austria, using Czech troops, should there be "undesirable developments" after Tito's death. Moreover, there has been a series of Soviet-encouraged attempts to subvert Yugoslavia from within.

In 1974 Tito confirmed the existence of pro-Soviet "Cominformist" groups plotting in Montenegro and Slovenia. Last November the Yugoslav President publicly accused Moscow of supporting neo-Stalinist elements in his country. It is an open secret that the Kremlin aids and supports an anti-Tito Yugoslav group in Kiev which has branches in Prague and Budapest.

A former Yugoslav colonel named Mileta Perovitch has headed the Kiev organization since 1964 and was designated "secretary general" by the Montenegrin "Cominformist" conspirators in 1974. Perovitch has recently been reported in both Paris and Israel.

Tito himself is sensitive about talk of plots and counterplots and occasionally takes the foreign press to task for "idle chattering." But he obviously knows what is really going on. His agents kidnapped a top pro-Soviet renegade from Romania in 1975, interrogated him at length and tried him in camera.

Warning

Against this background it is interesting to read a warning recently published by the Belgrade Communist organ, Borba. This said Yugoslavia may "reconsider its attitude toward the question of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons" because it is now possible to make such weapons for "a few hundred dollars, instead of a few hundred million dollars as in the past."

It added: "Cheap and easy manufacture of mini-nuclear weapons, capable of destroying entire units or headquarters of the aggressor, would have a sobering effect on anyone contemplating invasion of our country."

As a footnote, one may cite Tito's own statement (April, 1976) recalling a secret conversation with Khrushchev just before the Soviet Union invaded Hungary (1956). Tito told his visitor: "A military intervention would do more harm than good." Then, he suggested: "One should look for other solutions, rely on the workers, on the workers' councils; get them to start armed action."

Does Brezhnev consider this sound advice?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Zamboanga Hijacking

The tragic hijacking drama (IHT, May 24-25) of a Philippine Air Lines jetliner in Zamboanga, southern Philippines, was a stark illustration of how martial law is being carried out in the Philippines under President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The government sealed off the fate of 87 passengers on board when it ordered the plane to be immobilized by flattening the nose wheels' tires. Troops with heavy tanks were only 20 meters away from the plane on the runway.

Such measures were in complete disregard of human lives and safety. The result—12 killed, more than twice that number injured plus the destruction of the plane—merely gives rise to the question: From which side comes the terror?

Indeed, the hijack must be looked upon as a reaction to government terror against the Moslems in the South Philippines. It was committed by individuals who have suffered one form of terror-torture or another in the hands of the Philippine Army.

Was it Jean-Paul Sartre who said that terrorism is justified if it is committed in reaction to large-scale murder? But that was Sartre, and this explanation is not intended to justify the May 23 incident in Zamboanga.

The hijackers were student teen-agers who claimed they were supporters, not members subject to discipline of the Moslem rebel forces in the South Philippines.

In the case of the April 7 longest-on-record hijacking, on the other hand, also of a Philippine Air Lines jetliner, the Moro National Liberation Front suspected the hands of the Philippine government in it. That's why it was successful. In fact, the MNLF learned that its leader is a Christian and an agent of the Philippine constabulary.

The Moro National Liberation Front, the only organized movement fighting for the oppressed Moslem people in the South Philippines, do not, as a matter of principle and of policy, encourage, much less approve of, such kinds of terrorism in carrying out its revolutionary task.

This position has been explained by leaders of the MNLF in several press statements, notably following the April 7 hijacking incident.

ABDURASAD ASANI,
Director,
Tripoli Information Office,
Moro National Liberation Front.
Tripoli, Libya.

View of Sweden

The Swedes show their displeasure with U.S. policy. What a lot of guts from a nation that has founded its modern social order feeding off the fighting of both sides in two major conflicts in the past 50 years. If the Swedes feel so strongly about all the injustices, I suggest they clean their own house first by not bragging about the percentage that they have given to foreign aid, but give in proportion as they have benefited from their notorious neutrality.

JOHN J. FROST.
Silver Spring, Md.

Kissinger, Vietnam

Your news story (IHT, May 25) on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's statement regarding the Vietnam war made during his visit to Stockholm gives an erroneous impression.

The report says that Mr. Kissinger "conceded" to a Swedish questioner that "... grave mistakes were made..."

In fact, Mr. Kissinger conceded nothing. He had actually been asked: "Can we say American involvement [in the Vietnam war] was a big mistake from beginning to end?"

His answer neatly parried the questioner's intent to get Mr. Kissinger to admit that America's participation in the war had been a grave error.

The content of Mr. Kissinger's statement, including portions reported in the dispatch in question (i.e., that the American people supported the war and thought they were doing what was best for the U.S. and other peoples) indicates that Mr. Kissinger did not think that America's involvement had been a mistake but that we had made grave errors while carrying out the involvement—quite a different thing!

K. H. HECHT.
Taby, Sweden.

Henry Kissinger (IHT, May 25) refers to the "grave mistakes" of his Vietnam period: "It was perhaps more painful for those directly involved than for those who had the advantage of perspective."

Having become less directly involved than they once were, our rulers may now wish to benefit from Olof Palme's perspective (declaration of Dec. 23, 1972): "What is going on in Vietnam is a form of torture. . . the torturing of a nation to humiliate it..." Were it not for that perspective, Sweden and some other countries might not be contributing so much as they are to Vietnamese reconstruction.

DAVID DORRANCE.
Paris.

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INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1976

...d Makes Gains ...xchanges

...llion Loan Pact ... by Dealers

... June 8 (AP).—Brit-...nding pound sterling ...re than 4 cents today ...1.80, its highest level ...0. The pound gained ...nts yesterday.

...here attributed the ... to the announcement ...hat 10 countries will ... $5.3 billion in stand-...o back the pound.

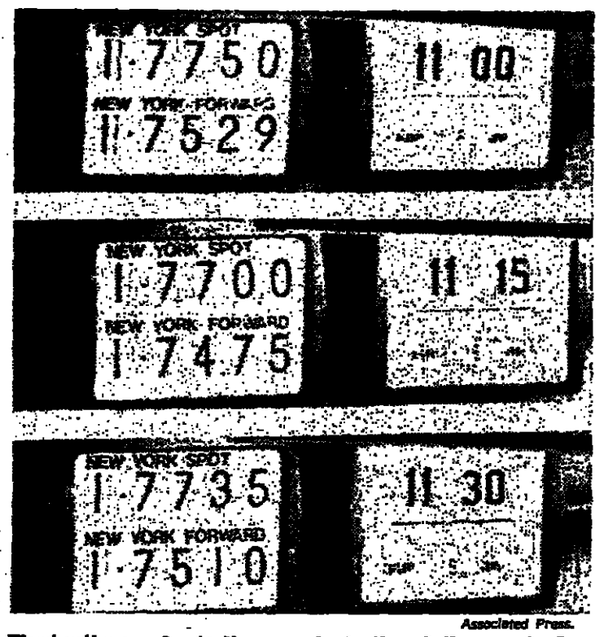
...st announcement the ...ank of England's offi-...s had sunk to just ...ion. The reserves can ...buy back pounds and ...the rate back up, and ...y credit doubled the ...ity to fight a run on

...said, yesterday's ac-... the miners' union of ...ment's wage restraint ...elped the pound. The ...g wage increases over ...ear to 4.5 per cent, is ... government efforts to ... inflation.

...nflation, at 18.9 per ...as high as many other ...dustrial nations, has ...or factor in the long ... the pound from $2.40 ...g of 1975 to a record ...92 last Thursday.

...said sterling touched ... outset today, dropped ...hen began moving up ...losed at $1.77.

...ound strengthened ... Western Europe to-...rankfurt it climbed by ..., in Amsterdam it was ..., in Paris it was 25 ...ronger, in Belgium the ...ught 1.715 Belgian ...re and in Milan it ...d by 3 per cent, buy-...ore lire. Comparisons



Associated Press.

Fluctuations of sterling against the dollar yesterday morning, as registered at the London Stock Exchange.

were with last Friday's trading close, as markets were closed yesterday for Pentecost.

"There isn't a great deal of business," one dealer said. "The rate is bobbing up and down."

One Swiss banking source said it appears that pressure was off sterling for the moment. But he added, "I don't believe a country can get out of a financial crisis by overspending and overborrowing."

Sterling's trade-weighted devaluation against 10 currencies narrowed to 39.2 per cent below 1971 parities from 39.8 per cent yesterday and last week's record high of 41.2 per cent.

Censure Motion

LONDON, June 8 (UPI).—The Conservative opposition today *submitted a censure motion to* Parliament, asking it to condemn the Labor government for the state of the nation and Britain's present economic plight.

Parliamentary sources said the motion will be debated tomorrow or Thursday.

Passage of the motion would oblige the government to resign and order a general election, but political informants said this is unlikely.

The Labor party, though in a minority of two in the House of Commons, has 39 more parliamentary votes than the Conservatives alone.

The Liberals have indicated they will abstain. Other minority parties, like the Scottish and Welsh Nationalists and the Ulster Unionists, were not expected to *vote against the government.*

U.S. Banks' Rate Policy Shows Sign of Splitting

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP-DJ).—The first obvious crack in the U.S. banking industry's tough pricing stance appeared yesterday as First National Bank of Chicago refused to go along with a boost to 7.25 per cent from 7 per cent in the prime, or minimum, interest rate charged on corporate loans.

Despite lagging loan demand over the past year and a half, banks had been able to maintain a uniform front, avoiding open rate wars for borrowers. Indeed, through the period the industry had been able to increase progressively the spread between the prime rate and the banks' own costs for obtaining lendable funds.

Some analysts sugges: that the Chicago bank's decision to hold the line on the prime rate could augur for a shaving of that *spread in the months to come.*

The latest increase in the prime rate was initiated Friday by Citibank, New York's largest *commercial bank.* It was the second quarter-point increase in the base lending fee in as many weeks, and was quickly followed by major banks around the nation.

But in a one-sentence statement, First National Bank of Chicago announced it had decided to hold the prime rate unchanged at 7 per cent.

Decided to Wait

Later in the day, Richard *Thomas,* president noted the bank had just raised the prime rate to 7 from 6.75 per cent the previous eek and "decided to wait another week to see if the interest-rate trends (in the open market) were confirmed." He also stated that there has been no significant increase in loan demand as yet.

However, some analysts said the decision could indicate that some bankers are beginning to jockey for competitive position in preparation for an expected increase in loan demand later in the year.

According to some analysts, there have been indications of a *modest pickup in credit demand* in the past few weeks. There have also been reports that some banks have been paring rates for selected customers and offering more lenient borrowing terms. But generally, they have been able to avoid differences in the much more visible prime rate.

Citibank an Exception

On a number of occasions in *the past year and a half, Citibank* had its prime rate above or below the rest of the banking community. But Citibank uses a formula, pegged to movements in interest rates in the open market, to determine its prime rate. Thus, bankers had paid little attention to the periodic differences.

Changes in the Citibank formula in recent years give some indication of the widened spread between the prime rate and the bank's own costs for funds.

The formula pegs the prime rate and the banks' own costs for funds.

The formula pegs the prime rate at an increment above the average rate offered investors on 90-day *commercial paper, or corporate notes.* In early 1975, that increment was one percentage point. It was boosted to 1.25 points in April 1975 and to 1.5 points early this year.

Fed Is Urged To Boost Aim On Cash Supply

WASHINGTON, June 8 (*Reuters*).—The Federal Reserve Board's target rates for growth in the *money supply* may be too low to continue the U.S. economic recovery, the Senate Banking Committee said in a report published today.

The board wants the basic money supply to grow by between 4.5 and 7 per cent over the next 12 months and board chairman Arthur Burns has warned that any higher rates would lead to increased inflation.

However, the report said, "It is the sense of the committee that the Federal Reserve should regard the strengthening and lengthening of the recovery as its highest policy aim.

"The achievement of that aim will be assisted by a degree of moderation that does not cause the public to expect a return to sharply higher inflation, and a sufficiently low pattern of interest rates as to give industry an incentive to invest and the consumer an incentive to buy homes and durable goods," the report stated.

Late Selling Reduces Advance on Big Board

NEW YORK, June 8 (IHT).—Prices edged higher fc: most of the New York Stock Exchange session today but much of the gain evaporated in late trading. Turnover was light.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.88 points at 969.97. However, it had been up more than 7 points at its high for the day.

About 730 issues showed gains, compared with about 630 showing losses, but gainers held about a 2-to-1 early edge.

Volume totaled 16.66 million shares, compared with 14.51 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the early gain largely to internal forces *after a period of losses.* They added that there was encouragement from the Senate Banking Committee's urging the Federal Reserve to boost money-supply growth.

Some analysts suggested that since there *was nothing special* to motivate traders, many of them apparently slipped off to the sidelines to await the results of today's important presidential primary races in California, Ohio and New Jersey.

The market's narrow price movement was evident on the most active list, where price swings generally were confined to fractions.

At the close of NYSE trading, Fleetwood Enterprises was off 3/4 to 14 1/8 on 226,800 shares, the bulk involving a block of 190,000 shares at 14. The company raised the quarterly cash dividend.

Alcan Aluminium, also on the NYSE most active list, lost 1/3 to 25. It said current strikes against the company will adversely affect its earnings.

Less-active Youngstown Steel surrendered 7/8 to 11 3/8. It said it filed a complaint in federal court requesting that Thrall Car *Manufacturing halt* its tender offer for Youngstown stock.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced, with gainers topping losers, 283 to 194. Volume approximated 58,021 contracts, up from 52,263 contracts yesterday.

Limited gains were posted in *soybeans, soybean meal,* corn and oats futures on the Chicago Board of Trade but widespread profit-taking cut the advances sharply before the close.

U.S. Agencies Study Chicago Trade in Soy

CHICAGO, *June 8* (AP-DJ).—A soybean-trading investigation has begun here amid growing signs of increased government scrutiny of the futures markets and a widening rift between futures exchanges and regulatory bodies.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Justice Department are investigating *soybean trading on the Chicago* Board of Trade. The Internal Revenue Service also may get involved, "if the investigation leads that way," one source here said.

The inquiry is believed to center on whether "artificial" soybean trades were made in an *effort to boost brokers'* commission fees or to establish paper losses to avoid income taxes. At least three trading firms have been asked to *supply records* dating back to 1974, market sources here said.

In New York, it was learned that sellers who defaulted on May 1976 Maine potato contracts may owe the buyers at least $977,060 if the board of governors of the New York Mercantile Exchange approves the recommendations made by its *special committee.*

A special three-man committee set up by the exchange determined the "fair market price" of defaulted contracts at $10.66 per 100 pounds including shipping costs of about $1.50 per 100 pounds.

The committee's recommendation is subject to review by the board of governors, which has scheduled a hearing next Tuesday, an exchange spokesman said.

If the price determined by the *committee is not changed by the* board, the sellers of the 997 contracts who failed to deliver potatoes by the May 25 deadline will pay the buyers the $1.96 difference between the $10.66 fair market price and the final price of $8.70 for the May contract.

Libya to Raise Price of Oil But Kuwait Plans a Reduction

From Wire Dispatches

KUWAIT, June 8.—Libya will raise the price of its light crude oil between 10 and 15 cents a barrel later this month, Oil Minister Izzedin Mabrouk of Libya announced here today.

The Libyan action follows by a day Kuwait's decision to reduce the price of its heavy crude oil by 7 cents a barrel. The difference in price movements is explained by the fact that heavy crude goes for industrial usage, *home heating and the like,* for which demand has been falling in recent months.

Libya's light oil is high quality and already priced above standard grade oil, which the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided to maintain at $11.51 a barrel at its recent meeting in Bali, Indonesia.

Libyan light oil is priced at $12.32 a barrel. Individual OPEC members have set prices for different types of oil above or below the standard price, depending on market conditions.

Mr. Mabrouk, who along with Iran had pressed for a price increase at the Bali meeting, criticized Saudi Arabia for opposing any increase.

"OPEC can raise oil prices *without Saudi Arabia,"* he said. "It even can function without Saudi Arabia."

Mr. Mabrouk said Saudi Arabia's hard position on prices had caused a split in OPEC ranks.

"Oil prices will certainly go up in December," at OPEC's next scheduled meeting, Mr. Mabrouk said. "There are contacts to convene OPEC before the date of its next regular meeting to decide a price hike."

BankAmerica Stock Split

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (AP-DJ).—Bankamerica Corp. said today directors authorized a 2-for-1 stock split and the issuance of up to 4-2 million common shares, "subject to favorable market conditions."

Option Trade Set By U.K. Market

LONDON, June 8 (Reuters).—The London Stock Exchange said today it has decided to sponsor the establishment of an options market here under the regulatory control of the stock exchange council.

The exchange's committee, *which has been studying the* options proposals, has been asked to reconsider the feasibility of establishing the market based on dealing in traded options within the framework of the present membership and jobbing systems, the exchange said.

But Many Economists Doubt Moves Will Work

...viss Bank Takes Steps to Reduce Value of the Franc

...hushan Bahree

... June 8 (AP-DJ).—National Bank today ...a series of measures to ... the Swiss franc and ...diately successful in ...e value of the Swiss ...n foreign exchange ...he franc fell today to ...cs to the dollar from ...rday.

...-part package from the ...k comprised the fol-

...oint cuts in the dis-... Lombard rates to 2 ...cent respectively.

...in the level of forward ... sales to foreigners.

...lemen's agreement with ...s to avoid speculation ... franc and to curb the ...e Swiss currency into ...anc market.

...lared policy of massive ...ns, if need be, to pre-...ranc from being over-

...the financial commu-...wledged that the cen-...s package would pull ...franc, as it did, ban-economists warned of ...ing the ultimate im-...e moves.

...was near unanimity ...m that the Swiss au-...vere under great pres-...o something about the ...oat of the franc, and ...atest package was an-...t and turn by the cen-...to avoid imposing for-...ge controls.

...Frey, one of the gen-...agers of Swiss Bank ...l an alternative to the central bank's measures would be a ban on investment by foreigners, a move that held great potential to harm Switzerland as a financial center.

At Swiss Credit Bank, an official said the central bank was reacting to pressure from within the country in a typical way—*trying to plug loopholes* and widening the gap in interest rates but, at all costs, avoiding exchange controls.

He said a good part of Switzerland's aversion to exchange controls was because it was clear that there are *just not enough* trained people to enforce such curbs. But he acknowledged that the authorities were also fearful of hurting the country's banking industry.

Hans Mast, chief economist at Swiss Credit Bank, said that a cut in the discount and Lombard rates was overdue and would relieve some pressure on the franc. But the *reduction* in the level of forward foreign exchange transactions, effectively cutting down swap arrangements, will result in more hectic forward *markets, which will become thinner* and easily susceptible to small moves.

The National Bank said that, effective immediately, Swiss franc sales to foreigners for future delivery will be reduced to 30 from 50 per cent of the level outstanding on Oct. 31, 1974 for contracts maturing in up to 10 days. For longer maturities, the level will be cut to 40 from 60 per cent. The bank said this would further *limit* the maintenance by foreigners of Swiss franc deposits *outside Switzerland.*

The central bank said that it *concluded* a *gentlemen's agreement* with Swiss commercial banks that have branches or subsidiaries abroad that would curb the flow of francs into the Eurofranc market.

Under the pact, which becomes effective June 15, the banks have agreed to refrain from undertaking any transactions that would obviously be speculating against the Swiss currency. More specifically, the pact obliges the banks *to refrain from undertaking* deposits in Eurofrancs or direct placements in Swiss francs for the account or in the name of these subsidiaries or branches.

Both bankers and economists think very little can be expected from this arrangement. Several bankers said they are already *toeing* this general line, but that the Eurofranc market would be unaffected. "There just isn't any restriction on moving francs from here to, say, a British bank. You can't control the Euromarket that easily," one economist said.

Profit Falls at 3 Japan Banks

TOKYO, June 8 (AP-DJ).—Three major Japanese banks today reported lower net profit for the six months ended March 31.

Fuji Bank Ltd. said its net earnings totaled 10.7 billion yen in the half year, down from 11.2 billion yen in the same period a year earlier.

Fuji said revenue was 321.4 billion yen, down from 339.1 billion yen.

Sumitomo Bank said net profit fell to 11.2 billion yen from 11.9 billion yen on revenue of 318.9 billion yen, down from 331.7 billion yen.

Mitsubishi Bank's earnings dropped to 10.7 billion yen from 11.3 billion yen, while revenue fell to 303.7 billion yen from 321 billion yen.

All three banks set unchanged *semi-annual dividends of 2.5 yen.*

Mitsui Mining Co.'s net profit rose to 337 million yen in the year ended March 31 from 209 million yen the year earlier.

Sales totaled 201.8 billion yen, up from 168.96 billion yen. The company continued to withhold a dividend.

Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. reported earnings of 268 million yen for the year, down from 1.12 billion yen.

Sales *fell to 139.9 billion yen* from 176.5 billion yen. The dividend will be 3 yen, down from 4.5 yen.

Metal Box Profit Gains

LONDON, June 8 (AP-DJ).—Metal Box Ltd. said today its net profit rose to £13.9 million in the year ended March 31 from £12.9 million the previous year.

Sales were £524.5 million, up from £455.6 million. The company set a total dividend for the year of 12.1 pence, up from 10.2217 pence.

Lockheed's Secret Link Is Mystery to All

By Robert J. Jackson

...D CALMAN, British West Indies, ...—A mysterious consulting firm ...d, with Lockheed Aircraft Corp. *founded authorities—and even its* ...manager—by wrapping itself tight-...ancial secrecy laws.

...S. Senate investigators and federal ...rors try to unlock the secrets of ..., known as ID Corp., officials in the ...West Indies insist they have few

... the company's new manager, a ...ttorney named Ian Paget-Brown, ...s head during a recent interview ...aned, "Oh, my god, I didn't realize ...hings," referring to ID's involve-...ith alleged Lockheed bribery pay-

...ort, the achievement of ID—which *finally headquartered here—shows* ...uthorities in Caribbean countries ...etimes be hoodwinked by their own ...n to confidentiality.

Unforgettable Name

...xample, Shig Katayama, a Japanese-...an businessman, told reporters in ...several months ago that he is ID's ...ner. Yet no official here has heard

"One wouldn't forget a name like ...would one?" remarked Stanislaus ...the Caymans' police commissioner, ...office occasionally investigates ...al frauds.

...government's public file on ID only ...Mr. Paget-Brown's address and the ...e company was incorporated. Robert ..., registrar of companies, said he had ...dential file on ID which showed only ...ee shareholders," not the real owner or owners. Mr. Bodden said ID was an "exempted company," meaning it did not need to file shareholder data with Caymanian *authorities because it* conducted all its business outside the islands.

"In most cases we're unaware of the beneficial owners of exempted companies," Mr. Bodden said. He added that the Cayman Islands, a British Crown Colony, have 2,320 exempted firms like ID.

The sketchy public records show ID was incorporated on July 25, 1973—a full two months after Senate documents show it allegedly received its first payment of $226,415 from Lockheed.

Gordon Aiton, chief inspector in the financial secretary's office, expressed surprise when informed of this sequence. Mr. *Aiton said this* would constitute "a very serious offense" since ID could not accept money before it legally existed. He hinted the Cayman government might investigate.

But said Vassel Johnson, the government's financial secretary and Mr. Aiton's *superior:* "We wouldn't have any reason to be concerned because that's an international *operation.* Lockheed would have a right to use that company to facilitate any of its operations."

Mr. Paget-Brown, the resident manager here, said he had never met or spoken with Mr. Katayama. He had no data about Lockheed payments, he said, but has only been managing ID a short time. He also manages 25 other companies from his Cayman Management Services Ltd. offices.

Cayman Management, and dozens of others like it, are mostly bookkeeping operations for island-incorporated concerns whose management decisions are made elsewhere, mainly in the United States.

Incorporation here for businesses and banks offers Swiss-type confidentiality. Scarcely anything is a matter of public record, and little else has to be told to the authorities. There are no taxes and few, if any, restrictions on the international flow of money.

In addition, the Cayman Islands passed a strict bank secrecy law in 1966 patterned after that of the Bahamas. It makes it a *crime for any banker to disclose* in financial affairs of his client. Mr. Johnson said bankers may, however, cooperate in any legitimate criminal investigation by Caymanian or U.S. authorities.

Why the Cayman connection for ID? Besides Japan, was money funneled by Lockheed to officials in the Western Hemisphereg Investigators are not sure.

Bearer Checks Stolen

According to Lockheed records made *public by the Senate Subcommitte* on Multinational Corporations, the first payment to ID was dated May 25, 1973. The payment appeared to be part of replacement funds from Lockheed after $1.67 million in bearer checks which Lockheed had sent to Japan were lost or stolen.

Lockheed routed this $226,415 to Deak & Co., in Hong Kong, the records indicate. Then the funds came halfway across the world to ID in the Caribbean. Whether this money—or later payments reaching a total of $2.3 million—went to foreign officials or others is still unclear. It is also unclear whether the amounts represented real payments to ID or were phony paper transactions.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

2,500,000 Shares

Johns-Manville Corporation

Common Stock

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — The First Boston Corporation — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Salomon Brothers

Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation — Basle Securities Corporation — EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Robert Fleming Incorporated — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — New Court Securities Corporation

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation — UBS-DB Corporation

Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — County Bank Limited — Crédit Commercial de France

Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale — Kredietbank N.V. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Svenska Handelsbanken — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

June 9, 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 8

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	16	216	43	42	42¾+	¼
51⅞	38	ACF In 2.60	8	39	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛+	¼
32⅝	32⅛	ACF Ind wi		6	32⅝	32½	32⅝+	¼
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	11	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4½	2¾	AdmDg .04e	7	18	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		13	11¼	11	11	
5¾	4	Adms Millis	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13½	7¾	Addressog	8	76	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
10⅞	7¼	Advinv .18e		50	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	12	247	24¾	24¼	24⅜—	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Ahmans .22	5	21	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	14	74	3⅛	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
82⅞	68⅞	AirPrd .20b	19	81	78⅞	77⅞	78⅛+	⅜
13½	11	AirbnFrt n	12	29	12	11⅝	11⅞+	¼
29⅜	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	193	28⅝	27⅝	28½+	⅞
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	6	32	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	¼
25⅛	18⅝	Akzona 1.20	11	8	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
15⅞	13¼	AlaGas 1.28	8	4	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
111	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z10	107	107	107 +	½
101¾	89	AlaP pf9.44		z10	99	99	99	
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .30e	6	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
21¾	14	Albanyin .60	16	17	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛+	½
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	20	10	6⅝	6½	6½	
23⅞	17⅝	Albertsn .72	8	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
30⅛	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	9	31001	25⅝	25	25⅛—	⅜
18½	14⅝	AlcoStd .72	6	39	16½	16¼	16½+	⅛
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	19	6	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
9⅛	5⅛	Alexdrs .36e	5	71	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .45t	29	29	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
43½	26½	AllgLud 1.80	7	17	35⅜	35	35¼+	⅜
45½	33⅛	AllgLud pf3		1	41	41	41	
20	16⅛	AllgPw 1.60	6	234	17⅛	17	17¼—	⅛
20	9⅝	AllenGrp .60	9	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	8	208	37	36⅝	36⅞+	⅛
13⅝	10	AlldMnt .60	6	38	10⅛	10	10 —	¼
15⅛	10⅛	AlldProd .60		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
59⅛	45⅝	AlldStr 1.70	6	350	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	1½
57	53⅝	AlldStr pf4		z10	54	54	54	
4⅛	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		19	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
21¼	11⅞	AllisChal .60	7	x190	20½	20¼	20½+	⅛
9¾	6⅞	AllrtAut .56	8	7	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
55⅞	38½	Alcoa 1.34	32	584	54⅝	54	54⅜+	⅛
41½	33⅝	AmalSug 3a	3	4	38⅝	38	38 +	¼
59½	47	Amax 1.75	14	212	57⅝	57½	57⅝+	⅛
58⅞	53⅝	Amax pfB 3		7	57½	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
19½	11¾	AMBAC .80	8	35	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛
9	4⅞	Amcord .34	7	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
21¾	16¼	Amerca 1.20	7	3	18⅝	18¼	18⅜—	⅛
23¼	16⅛	A Hess .30b	5	165	20⅝	20¼	20⅜—	⅛
55⅞	45⅞	AHes pf3.50		31	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝—	⅛
21¼	14	AAirFlt .48	8	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
14⅛	8⅛	Am Airlin		337	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
15⅛	11¼	AmBaker 1	4	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
43½	38¼	A Brnds 2.80	9	63	40	39⅝	39⅞	
33⅜	19⅛	AmBdcst .80	27	229	31	30⅝	30⅝—	⅜
12¼	9¼	AmBldM .40	7	3	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
36½	30⅛	AmCan 2.20	7	73	32¼	32	32	
23½	21	A Can pf1.75		1	22	22	22	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		12	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
16⅞	13	AmCred wi		24	14	14	14 —	½
28⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	8	157	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
9⅞	7⅞	Am Distill		21	9	8⅞	9	
28½	19¼	ADistTel .64	10	13	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84a		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
23¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	8	282	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
15	10	AFamily .28	7	39	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	AmFin Sys		55	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z700	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		15	23¾	23	23¾	
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		22	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅞	12⅛	A Gnins .68	6	359	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
26¼	21¾	A Ginpfl.80		12	22	21¾	21¾	
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	21	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
37¾	31⅛	AmHome 1	20	452	33⅛	32⅝	33 +	¼
37¾	29½	AmHosp .40	20	193	32⅜	31⅞	32 +	⅜
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		58	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
10⅛	5⅞	A Medicl .12	7	52	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	85	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
7¼	5	Am Motors	4	212	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
37⅝	32¼	A NatR 2.64	7	46	37	36⅝	36⅞	
12½	8⅝	AmSeat .30e	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07t	6	190	11⅝	11	11¼—	⅛
27⅞	16⅞	AmStand 1	7	132	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
76⅞	54½	A Std pf4.75		7	66⅝	65½	65⅝—	⅛
8¼	6⅜	AmSterll .30	11	17	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	23	28¼	28	28¼—	⅛
58⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	822	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝+	⅛
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		20	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝—	⅛
48¾	45	ATT pfB3.74		19	46	45⅞	45⅞+	⅛
47½	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		5	45	44⅞	45 +	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	AWatWk .70	5	8	9⅝	9½	9½	
18	15¼	AW4.1pf 1.43		z50	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19¼	15⅞	Ameron 1	5	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
10⅞	5½	AmesD .12e	4	13	8⅝	8¼	8⅜—	¼
24⅝	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	25	21¾	21¼	21⅜+	⅜
24⅝	18⅝	AMF In 1.24	10	104	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
19⅞	14⅝	Amfac Inc 1	6	52	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
35⅝	26	AMP Inc .41	43	418	33	32⅝	32⅞—	⅛
12	8½	Ampco .40a	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅝	Ampex Corp	19	135	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	¼
47⅛	36½	Amster 2.70	6	78	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝—	½
43	34	Amsted 2	7	168	42¼	41½	42¼+	1
8	5⅛	Amtel .32	6	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
26¼	17⅛	Anacond .60		40	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
31⅞	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	8	17	28⅝	28⅛	28⅞	
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	8	26	39⅝	39	39⅝+	¼
8¼	6	Angelica .16	9	17	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
10½	7½	Anixter .20	5	15	7⅝	7½	7½	
12⅞	9	AnsulCo .53t		9	9½	9½	9½	
16½	10¼	Apache .50	7	13	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	¼
3⅝	2	Apeco Corp		14	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
17⅝	12¾	APL Corp 1	4	66	13¼	12¾	12¾—	¼
77	68	ApPw pf7.40		z10	74½	74½	74½—	1½
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	14	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
60⅞	47¾	ARA Sv 1.06	15	151	54½	53¾	53¾+	½
14⅝	9⅝	ArcataN .52	7	10	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
27¼	20½	ArchDan .20	12	244	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛+	⅜
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	11	49	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
3½	1⅞	Aristar		46	3	2⅞	3	
17¼	15	ArizPSv 1.36	6	94	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝+	¼
110	103¾	AriPpf 10.70		z60	108½	108½	108½	
10⅛	6	ArkBest .29r		8	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
26	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	58	24¼	24	24⅛—	⅜
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		57	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
5⅛	4¼	Armada Co	11	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35½	26⅛	Armco 1.60a	9	276	31⅛	30⅞	31¼+	⅜
32⅜	27	Arm pf 2.10		10	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk .84	15	328	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
18⅞	15	ArmRu .60e	5	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
17	12⅞	AroCorp 1	8	2	15¼	15¼	15¼+	¼
16	9⅝	Arvin .36e	7	30	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅜
27⅛	25⅛	Arvinin pf2		26	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛+	⅛
33	21⅛	ASA Ltd .80		55	24½	24¼	24¼—	⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .60	44	78	15⅞	15⅝	15½—	¼
29⅞	19⅛	AshlOil 1.70	6	157	28⅝	28⅛	28½+	⅜
40	30	AsdDrG 1.50	10	88	31½	31⅛	31½+	⅜
14½	8⅝	Athlone .60	5	48	14⅛	14	14¼+	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Atlco Mtg		13	2	1⅞	2	
19¼	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	37	18⅝	18	18⅛	
101½	81	AtlRich 2.50	13	669	100⅛	98⅞	98¾—	1⅛
171	137	AtlRch pf 3		2	168½	168½	168½+	1
66⅞	54⅞	AtlRc pf2.80		26	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝—	⅛
5½	3⅛	Atlas Corp	8	170	4⅝	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
11⅞	7¼	ATO Inc .24	5	36	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
68⅛	54	AutData .48	28	33	65½	65	65½	
7½	4⅛	Automind .24	5	39	6⅛	6	6⅛	
12½	4½	Avco Corp	2	86	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
37⅜	18⅜	AvcoCp pf		8	37	36⅞	37	
29½	23⅞	Averyint .30	43	73	26½	26¼	26½	
13⅝	7½	Avis Inc	6	74	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
20½	10⅛	AvnetInc .60	6	369	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
45½	32⅞	AvonPd 1.80	17	630	43⅝	42¾	43⅛+	⅜

B - C

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅛	BabckWil 1	7	80	27⅝	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
14⅝	4⅞	Bache .40e	4	82	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Bakerln .24	7	46	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
54	40⅝	BakrIntl .42	14	64	48⅝	48	48 +	¼
11½	8½	BaldDH .60	6	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
25¼	18¼	Ball Cp .70	6	12	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
19½	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	14	45	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	½
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	60	23⅛	22⅞	23 —	⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB4.50		z150	53⅛	53½	53½+	1⅛
16½	12½	BanCa 1.15e	43	x31	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
32⅞	16⅝	Bandag .05e	13	157	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞+	⅜
8⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	3	1	6	6	6	
18⅞	12½	BangP pf 2		10	16	16	16 +	¼
33	28⅛	BkofNY 2.20	6	15	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞+	⅜
16⅞	11⅛	Bk of Va .88	5	29	13⅛	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
35⅞	28⅞	BankTr 3	6	162	33⅞	33½	33⅝	
28⅞	25⅛	BnkT pf2.50		12	27⅝	27⅛	27½+	⅛
30⅛	25½	BarbOil 1.60		25	25⅛	25⅛	25½	
18	12	BardCR .22	11	142	12	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
31⅞	22	Barnes 1.40	6	15	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅜
13⅞	7⅝	Basicinc .80	6	24	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
33	26½	Basic pf2.50		z20	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
28⅛	22⅝	BatesMf .80	15	27	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
39⅛	29	BauschL .80	11	30	31⅞	31⅛	31½+	⅛
46⅞	33	BaxtTrv .21	23	579	35⅛	34⅛	34½—	⅛
20⅞	17⅞	BaySiG 1.88	5	9	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	11	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
26⅛	21½	BeatFds .84	14	164	25⅝	25¼	25⅜—	⅛
28⅝	22⅝	Beckmn .28	16	29	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	17	192	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
22⅞	14	BeachA .80	7	78	18¼	17⅞	18 +	⅛
17⅞	8⅛	Beker .28	5	83	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
20½	13⅛	BelcoP .60e	7	16	19¾	19⅝	19⅝+	½
20½	15⅜	Belden 1.20	9	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
11¼	7	Be'dinHe .36	7	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
25½	15	Bell How .84		105	17¼	17	17⅛+	⅜
20	13⅛	BemisCo 1	8	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
45⅛	40⅛	Bendix 1.72	10	64	42¼	41½	42¼+	½
23⅛	17⅞	Benf.Cp 1.45	5	193	20⅞	20¼	20⅞+	⅛
52½	45	Benef pf4.50		z100	48	48	48	
58¼	45⅛	Benef pf4.30		10	52	51⅞	51⅞—	¼
4⅛	1⅛	BenfStd Mtg		13	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅞	1⅝	Benguet B	7	83	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅝	2⅝	Berkey Pho		25	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
19⅞	13½	Best Prod	10	153	14	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
48	33	BethStl 2	9	383	41¼	40⅞	41¼+	⅜
81	58	BigThr .52b	20	123	71⅝	71	71 —	⅝
28⅞	21	BlackDr .40	26	253	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
11¼	5	BlairJhn .48	8	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
17¼	12½	BlissLau 1b	7	19	16¼	16	16	
20⅛	15⅛	BlockHR .80	10	64	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
48½	37⅛	BlueBell 1	6	123	40⅝	40	40⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Bobbie Brks		26	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
37⅞	24⅞	Boeing 1	10	299	35⅝	34⅞	35¼+	⅜
30⅞	23½	BoiseCas .80	11	832	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	
30½	21	BkMont 1.80	8	x1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
29⅞	26	Borden 1.30	9	193	29⅛	28⅞	29 +	½
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	9	295	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24¼	22⅛	BosEd 2.44	10	22	23	22¾	22¾—	⅛
91¼	81½	BosE pf8.88		z10	87	87	87	
14⅝	14	BosE pf1.46		23	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
12	10⅛	BosE pf1.17		23	11½	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Braniff .24	12	119	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
29	15⅛	BrannCF .50	7	111	26⅛	25⅞	26¼+	⅜
58⅞	44⅛	BriggS 1.60a	17	25	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛+	⅛
79	66⅞	BristMy 1.80	16	178	72⅞	71⅞	72⅛+	1⅛
48⅛	42⅛	BristM pf 2		15	43	42½	43 —	½
12½	10⅛	BritPet .35e	17	120	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
35⅞	25⅛	BrkwGl 1.20	8	118	32	31⅞	32 +	⅜
18⅞	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	7	17⅞	17⅛	17½—	⅛
26	18⅞	BwnGp 1.30	8	x6	22½	22¼	22⅜—	¼
5½	5⅛	BwnShrp .20		2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
8⅞	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	9	42	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
16½	11	Brunswk .44	12	189	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅛
22⅛	11	BrushW .80	11	29	22	21⅛	21⅞—	⅜
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	18	BucyEr .56	16	297	27¼	26⅞	27 +	¼
16⅛	9⅞	Buddco .80	5	48	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6	5	BudCs pf.60		4	6	6	6 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Budgind .24t	4	3	6	6	6	
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	9	x2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
11⅝	6	Bulova .05j		168	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
21⅛	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		16	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		50	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
16¼	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		3	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
34	25	Burlind 1.20	10	88	25⅛	25	25¼+	⅛
44½	31⅞	BurlNo .60e	7	109	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞—	⅜
29½	24½	Burndy .88	11	25	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
108½	83⅝	Burrghs .68	24	997	95⅝	94⅝	95 +	½
4½	2	CabCab For		16	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
27⅝	18⅝	CabotC 1.08	7	28	25	24⅝	24⅝	
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	Caesars Wrl	16	40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	8	31	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17½	15¼	CalP Ut 1.52	9	8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Callahn .60r	23	75	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅜
3⅝	1⅛	Camrn Brn		14	2	2	2	
27½	18⅛	CmpRL .60a	19	59	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅜
35⅞	29⅛	CamSp 1.36	10	22	30⅞	30½	30⅞	
90	25½	CanSoRy 3a	6	z340	41	39	41 +	2½
18⅝	13	CdnPac .86e	8	41	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
12⅝	10¼	CanalR 1.30	8	13	10½	10½	10½	
52⅛	42⅛	CapCitis .20	13	52	47	46⅛	46⅞+	⅜
24⅛	17½	CapHold .40	10	164	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
33¼	30⅞	Carbor .90	9	736	34⅛	32⅞	33⅝+	2
4⅛	2½	Carling OKe		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16½	10¼	Carlisle .88	11	1	14½	14½	14½	
7	5⅛	CaroFrs .20		15	5⅛	5½	5⅛—	⅛
21⅝	17⅝	CaroPw 1.60	7	98	19⅝	19	19¼+	⅛
29⅝	26⅝	CarP pf2.67		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
34⅞	21½	CarTec 1.60	7	20	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11¼	CarrCp .52	24	40	16⅝	16¼	16½+	¼
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .50	9	123	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
42⅝	33	CartHw pf 2		3	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝—	¼
8⅝	6¼	CartWall .40	11	58	6⅝	6½	6½	
11	8⅝	CascNG .89r	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅝	15⅛	CastlCk .80b	6	125	15½	15¼	15⅝	
91½	69⅞	CaterpT 2.25	12	487	88⅞	87⅞	88⅛+	⅜
58	46⅝	CBS 1.66	12	283	54⅛	53⅝	54 +	½
2⅝	1⅞	CCI Corp		3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
19⅞	14⅝	Ceco Cp 1.15	6	14	14	14	14 —	¼
58	42⅞	Celanse 2.80	9	110	48⅛	48⅛	48½+	⅛
14	7⅞	Centex .12	15	87	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
19¼	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	14	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
18⅞	15⅛	CenIllLt 1.60	11	22	16⅝	16	16⅛+	¼
51¾	45	CnlLt pf4.50		z11	50	49½	50 +	3½
28⅛	25½	CnlLt pf2.62		z310	27⅛	27	27¼+	¼
14⅝	12⅝	CenIlPS 1.28	8	48	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
22⅛	18	CenLaE 1.40	7	143	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
15⅛	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	36	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.20	8	322	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
18	14	CenSoya .60	8	176	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
29½	19⅛	CenTel 1.36	9	254	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	
35⅞	19⅛	CentrDat .40	15	75	29⅛	28½	29⅛+	1
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	11	40	17⅝	17¼	17⅝—	¼
28½	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	11	32	26⅛	25¼	25⅞+	¼
28½	18	Champint 1	11	634	24	23⅞	23⅞	
64	55	Chml pf5.50		z100	64	64	64	
28⅛	16⅞	Chml pf1.20		30	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	½
13⅞	11	ChamSp .64	8	85	11⅛	11¼	11½+	⅛
1⅜	3⅜	ChartrCo .08	15	89	3⅝	3½	3½	
26⅛	21⅛	Chartr NY 2	5	28	24½	24⅛	24½+	⅛
8	7	ChaseFd .60		31	7½	7¼	7⅝	
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	381	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜+	⅛
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		29	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
11	7½	Chelsea .40	5	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
12	31⅞	Chemtn 1.40	6	9	38⅞	38⅛	38⅜+	⅛
37⅞	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	6	188	38½	37⅝	38⅛+	⅞
32¼	28	Chesapk Va	7	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
64⅞	51⅝	Chesbg 1.52	18	97	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝+	⅛
27	25⅛	Chesbrgh w i		17	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+	⅛
40	34¼	Chessie 2.10	9	32	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
35⅞	16⅛	ChiEall .65a	9	38	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅜
9⅛	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		28	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
14⅞	8⅛	Chi Milw pf		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
35¼	25⅞	ChiPneuT 2	11	12	29½	29	29¼+	¼
3⅝	2½	ChkFull .10t		28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅞	4⅝	Chris Craft		165	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
21	12⅛	ChCft cvpf		6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
14¼	9¼	Chromal .84	7	30	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
21¼	10⅛	Chrysler		709	20	19⅝	19⅞	..
2⅛	15-16	CI Mtg Gp		12	1	1	1 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	CI Rll Inv		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅞	19½	CinBell 1.60	7	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	18	56	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
106	97	CinG pf9.30		z100	100½	100	100 —	1¼
105	98	CinG pf9.28		z30	99	99	99 —	1
55½	50	CinG pf4.75		3z2	54	54	54 +	3¼
33½	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	16	6	32	31⅞	31⅞	
34⅛	28⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	7	92	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝+	¼
36½	27⅝	Citicorp .96	12	1093	35¼	34⅝	34¾+	⅛
49	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	8	194	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛+	⅜
5	1⅛	CitzSR .30e		39	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
11⅝	7	Citylnvst .66	7	42	9⅛	9	9	
15-16	½	City Inv wt		26	9-16	9-16	9-16	
22	16½	Cityln pf B2		55	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	⅛
10⅝	10	Cityh pf1.10		23	10⅛	10	10	
44	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	12	42	41	40⅝	41 +	½
13½	9	ClarkOil .50	19	24	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
6	3⅝	CLC Am .24	8	8	4	3⅞	4	
66¼	47	ClvClff 1.50	13	28	61⅞	61¼	61¾+	⅜
30	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	9	55	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	
84	77⅛	ClElIll pf7.40		z20	81½	81½	81½+	1
14⅞	10⅛	CloroxCo .52	18	617	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	CluetPea .40	6	62	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅛	8	CMIInv Cp		51	12⅛	11⅞	12¼+	¼
8⅛	5⅛	CNA Finl	6	101	6	5⅞	6 +	⅜
14	11⅛	CNA pfA1.10		6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12⅝	1⅛	CNA I 1.08a		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1⅛	⅛	CNA Larw		6	1	1	1 —	⅛
7	4⅝	CNA pf1.16k		1	5	5	5	
14⅞	7⅛	CoastSQT Gas	4	442	9⅝	8⅛	9⅛+	
24⅞	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83		25	18½	18⅛	18½+	½
19⅛	13⅛	CstSG pf1.19		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
95⅞	77⅞	CocaCol 2.65	19	x478	78⅛	77⅞	78⅛+	1
9⅝	7¼	CocaBtl .40a	12	71	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
17⅝	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	18	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅞	2⅝	Coleco Ind	77	9	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
31¼	23⅞	ColgPal 76	13	419	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
15⅝	11	CollinAlk .56	7	37	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	CollinF .85e	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25	28⅛	ColonlSt 1.45	6	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	¼
51¼	28½	ColtInd 2	7	142	49⅝	48½	49⅛+	⅜
27½	18½	Colt pf1.60		2	26½	26¼	26¼+	¼
26⅞	22⅞	ColGas 2.14	8	99	23⅛	23	23⅛	
68	56⅞	ColGs pf5.62		6	57	56⅞	56⅞—	¼
58¼	54⅛	ColGs pf5.48		2	55½	55½	55½	
7⅝	4⅝	Colum Pict	5	182	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25¼	21½	ColSOh 2.04	6	62	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
18⅞	12⅝	Combd Com	11	15	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
42⅝	33¼	CombEng 2	9	125	39⅝	39	39⅝+	⅜
32	26¼	CommE 2.40	9	825	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	ComEdA wi		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	ComEdB wi		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
98½	87	ComE pf8.40		1	95	95	95 —	½
31⅞	29¼	ComE pf2.87		22	30	30	30 —	⅛
27	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
21½	17½	ComE pf1.42		12	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
11⅝	8	CommO .22t		125	9	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
38⅛	18⅝	Compugrp	7	51	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅜
8	4	Comput Sci	12	35	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
31⅞	23⅝	Comsat 1	5	135	25¼	24⅞	24⅞+	⅜
56⅞	37⅝	ConsMil 1.60	4	182	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛—	1
19⅝	12⅝	Congolm .50	9	53	14½	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
18⅝	13⅛	ConnM 1.60	11	19	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
25	20	Conrac 70	7	13	20⅞	20½	20½	
18⅛	15	ConEd 1.60	4	129	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
65⅞	55½	ConEd pf 6		6	61½	61½	61½	
51⅛	44	ConEd pf 5		5	50⅝	50	50⅝+	⅜
47½	39⅛	CnE pfC4.65		z180	44	44	44 —	½
23½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	10	71	21⅞	21¼	21⅝+	⅛
62	56½	ConF pf4.50		3	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝—	⅛
26⅝	18⅛	ConFrgt .80	12	126	23⅝	23⅛	23⅞	
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	24	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
114½	108¼	CnG pf 10.96		z280	113	113	113 —	⅜
22	19	ConsuPow 2	7	185	20	19⅞	20	
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z470	74	73	74 +	½
76¼	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z100	73	73	73 +	¼
75	63⅞	CnPw pf7.45		z70	71½	70½	81⅛—	1
85	73½	ConPow pf 6		3	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝—	⅜
68⅛	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		4	64	63⅞	64 +	½
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z140	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝+	1
44	37	CnPw pf4.16		z100	41	41	41 +	⅜
9⅛	5¼	Cont Air Lin		84	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
50⅞	41⅝	ContlCp 2.80	13	93	42⅝	42½	42⅝+	⅛
31½	26⅛	ContGrp 1.80	7	113	30½	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
58⅞	35⅛	ContlCp 2.32	8	193	51	50	50⅞+	⅞
13⅛	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	16	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
3	1⅛	ContI Rlty		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
37⅞	33⅞	Cont Oil	18	887	36⅝	36	36⅝+	½
99	81⅛	ContOil pf 2		3	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞—	½
15½	12¼	ContTele 1	18	189	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
27⅛	17⅞	Control Dat	9	186	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
46	40⅛	CnDr pf4.50		z20	45	45	45	
35⅛	26⅛	Conwood 2a	8	10	33	32⅝	32⅝—	¼
6	2½	CookUn .20t	18	23	4⅛	4	4⅛	
33⅛	29	Cooperin .84	10	139	33½	33	33½+	½
8⅝	4⅞	Cooper Lab	18	34	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15	9⅝	CoopTR .60	4	6	11	11	11 —	¼
17⅛	12	CopT pf1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Copeind .60	9	18	14⅝	14½	14½	
25⅛	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		34	20⅝	20½	20½—	¼
53	36⅝	Coppw 2.40b	9	7	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝—	½
2⅝	1½	Cordura Cp		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
76½	43⅞	CornG 1.12a	28	x137	73⅝	72⅝	73½+	1⅛
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	6⅛	Cowles .50	12	6	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
36½	28⅝	CoxBdct .45	12	16	31½	30⅞	30⅞—	⅞
48½	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	124	41⅝	40⅞	41⅝+	1¼
34½	30⅝	Crane 1.20	6	40	34¼	33⅝	34⅛+	⅜
5	3⅛	CreditF .24	11	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
26⅛	21⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	60	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
42⅝	39½	CrockN pf 3		5	39⅞	39	39⅞+	⅜
29⅞	18⅛	CrouHl .80b	11	37	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Crown Cork	7	186	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
49	35⅞	CrwZel 1.80	13	95	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝+	½
26½	14⅛	CTS Cp .60	18	38	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
19⅞	13⅝	Culbro 1.32		52	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅜
18¼	7⅝	Culligan .40	9	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
38⅛	19⅝	CummEng 1	56	23	35⅝	34⅛	35⅝+	⅞
109½	79	Cum pf7.50		z1260	107	106	106 —	2
9⅝	6½	CunoDrg .25	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12	11	Curriac 1.08		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	7	88	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
40⅞	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	9	13	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞+	⅜
24⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	¼
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	13	14	24⅝	24⅝	24½	

D

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	8¼	Damon .20		48	8⅝	8½	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	DanRiv .10e	9	x52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅛	19⅝	DanaCp .76	10	163	22½	21	22½+	1¼
41	27½	Dartind .64b	9	42	32⅝	31⅞	32	
41½	32⅛	Dartind pf		27	35½	35¼	35⅛+	⅜
68⅛	37⅝	Data Genl	38	72	48⅝	48	48⅛+	⅜
17¼	10⅛	Dayco .50b	4	7	14½	14¼	14¼	
35½	26⅛	DaytnHud 1	8	44	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛+	¼
19⅞	17	DaytPL 1.66	8	30	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
77	70	DPL pf 7.37		z50	76	76	76 +	2
21⅛	10	DeanW .50a	4	58	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
70⅛	51⅝	Deere 2	9	323	69⅛	68⅛	69⅛+	1
13⅛	12	DelmaP 1.20	8	99	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	¼
26⅞	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	18	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
45⅛	37	DeltaAir .60	20	199	44⅛	44	44⅛+	⅜
7⅛	3⅝	Deltona Crp		52	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
22⅛	19⅝	DennisMfg 1	8	13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Dennys .44	11	38	18⅞	18½	18⅝+	⅛
34⅛	27½	Dentsply .80	15	83	29⅝	29	29	
24⅛	15½	Deseret .28	15	27	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝+	⅝
17⅛	5⅛	DeSoto In .20	18	171	10⅛	10	10 —	¼
15	10⅛	DetEdis 1.45	10	163	14	13⅞	13⅞	
76⅛	66	Det E pf7.68		z10	75	75	75 +	½
74½	64	Det E pf7.36		z150	71⅛	71	71	
62	55	Det E pf5.50		8	56⅛	56	56⅛+	⅛
27⅛	25	Det E pf2.75		12	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
27⅛	25	DeE pf2.75		5	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
20	12⅛	Dexter .60	10	4	16½	16½	16½—	½
13⅞	9	DialFinl .66	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
42½	35⅛	Diamint 2	8	86	35⅝	35	35⅝	
22¼	18⅛	DiamM 1.72t	4	29	20⅝	20	20½+	½
75⅛	53⅞	DiamSh 1.80	10	147	73⅝	72⅝	73⅛+	½
87⅛	66⅝	Dia Sh pfC 2		1	82½	82½	82½+	⅛
34¼	24½	Dia pf D1.20		65	33	32⅝	33 +	½
11⅞	8	DickAB .40	10	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10½	8½	Dictaphn .60	10	19	9	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
15	10⅛	Diebold .44	10	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅞	4⅛	DiGiorgio	14	31	5⅛	5½	5½	
167½	135½	Digital Eqpt	30	296	158	155½	157 +	3¼
11½	7⅛	Dillingm .48	5	165	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
37½	29⅛	DillonCo .96	12	33	29½	29	29 —	½
63	50⅞	Disney .12b	22	499	51⅞	51¼	51¼	
2⅛	1½	Diversfd In		7	2	1⅞	2	
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mts		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅞	11	DrPeppr .40	19	616	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
45½	32½	DomeM .80a	13	52	43⅝	43	43 —	¼
6⅝	2⅛	DonLuJ .05e	8	69	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17⅝	Donnely .60	9	347	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
17½	13⅛	DorOliv .20e	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
12	6⅛	Dorsey .40	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
65⅝	44	Dover 1.40	14	14	65½	65⅛	65⅛—	⅛
56⅛	47⅝	DowChm n1	14	1514	49⅛	48½	48½	
6⅞	4⅝	DPF Inc	15	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
25	19⅝	Dravo .95	8	15	20⅝	20½	20½+	⅛
87	62⅛	Dresser 1.50	9	107	76⅝	74⅝	76⅛+	⅜
39⅛	38½	Dresser wi		3	38⅝	38½	38⅝+	⅛
18½	16	DrexBd 1.44		9	17	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
9½	6⅛	Dreyfus .40a	6	23	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
21⅞	16⅛	DukeP 1.50	8	310	16⅞	17⅞	18⅛+	½
87½	76	Duke pf6.75		2	79½	79½	79½	
29⅝	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		10	28	27⅞	27⅞—	
33⅛	24½	DunBrd 1.06	16	147	25½	25	25⅛+	⅛
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	19	780	147½	144⅛	146⅛+	1
49¼	44⅛	duPont pf3.50		1	45½	45½	45½	
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	7	80	18	17⅝	18 +	½
25⅛	21⅞	DuqLt 4pf 2		z160	22½	22	22 —	½
23½	19	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z40	20½	20½	20½—	½
30	26⅝	DuqL pf2.75		z2300	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛—	½
26	24½	DuqL pf2.31		z220	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
26	23	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z100	24	24	24 —	1
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	9	8	8⅝	8¼	8¼	

E

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36	31½	E Systems 1	9	28	34½	34	34½+	¼
37¼	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	3	35⅛	35	35 +	¼
22⅝	18½	EascoCp .60	7	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
9¼	4½	EastAir Lin		310	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
40⅝	28½	EastGsF .80	9	x121	38⅝	37¼	38⅛+	1½
16⅝	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	10	15½	15¼	15⅛+	⅛
120¼	95⅝	EasKd 1.56a	25	894	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛+	⅛
39½	29½	Eaton 1.80	13	126	37⅝	37¼	37½+	⅜
27½	21¼	Echlin .48	15	31	21½	21⅝	21½—	⅛
30	21⅞	EckrdJk .36	15	365	22¼	21½	22¼+	⅞
21⅞	16⅛	EckdNC .32	11	7	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	¼
56⅛	45½	EdisBro 1.72	7	28	46	45⅛	45⅛—	1
17⅛	13⅞	EG&G .14	12	32	14	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
5⅝	2	Elect Assoc	15	7	3	3	3	
16½	12	EDS .50a	10	1	12	12	12	
9⅛	5	ElAM pf 1k		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
38⅞	15⅛	ElginN .10e	12	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	¼
8⅝	4⅝	Elixir Ind	15	25	7½	7½	7½	
16⅛	11⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	174	13⅛	13⅛	16½	
29⅛	25⅛	EltraCp 1.16	8	34	26⅛	25⅛	25⅞	
41½	34	EmerEl .80	20	291	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	¼
50½	39½	Emery 1.20	23	108	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
15	8⅝	Emeryin .40	18	9	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
29½	26⅛	Emhart 1.20	8	54	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅜
5⅝	3⅝	EMI Lt .19e	13	55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13½	EmpDE 1.36	10	22	14⅝	14½	14½—	½
6⅛	5	EmD 5pf.50		z100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
35⅞	22⅛	EnglhdM 1	9	303	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32a	6	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅛	21⅛	Enserch 1.60	8	13	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
28	21½	Entex 1.20	7	39	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+	⅜
30⅛	17⅞	Envrtec .10e	12	80	28⅛	27	28 +	1⅛
29	21½	Equifax 2	8	4	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	
11½	9⅛	Equimrk .88	9	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	71	31⅞	31½	31⅞—	⅛
22⅛	17⅝	EqutLf 2.34e	11	22	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
42	31⅞	Esmark 1.52	7	x40	36½	36⅛	36⅛+	⅜
8	4½	Esquire .16i	23	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
10	5⅞	Esterline .32	8	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.50	6	11	39	38½	38⅞+	⅛
10⅛	5	Evans Prod	9	144	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅛
21½	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	8	34	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
20¼	18	Exclsr 1.76e		9	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
103⅛	85⅝	Exxon 5.15e	9	1196	101⅝	101	101⅜+	⅜

F

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	8	9	6⅝	6½	6½	
9⅛	6⅞	Facet Entrp	14	22	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
53⅛	36⅛	FairCam .80	32	141	43⅛	41½	43 +	1⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Fairind .30	14	x18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
17	11⅛	FairmIF .68	8	11	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
7½	5⅞	FarWst Fnl	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Farah Mfg		42	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		102	7⅝	6⅞	7½—	⅛
31⅛	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	14	29⅞	29¼	29⅞+	⅛
18	12⅞	FedMogul 1	20	26	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
16⅞	13⅛	FedNMt .88	5	126	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
37⅞	24	FedPap 1.60	6	24	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛+	⅜
23¼	16½	FPap pf1.20		11	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
13	10¼	F Sigml .60a	5	70	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
60	43⅛	FedDSt 1.36	12	327	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛—	¼
36	21⅞	Ferro 1.10	9	3	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	¼
16⅞	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		169	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅜
5⅞	3⅛	FidFin .64e	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31¼	26	FidelUn 2.40	8	9	31	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
22⅞	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	43	17	16⅞	17	
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	4	4	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
14⅛	9⅝	FinSanB .28	6	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	5	16	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	8	208	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	½
17¼	12⅛	FstChar .61t	7	117	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅜
23⅛	16½	FstChic .96	8	251	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
46½	36⅛	FstinBn 1.10	12	10	43	43	43 +	½
14	8½	FstMiss .36	4	48	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
30	22⅛	FstNBo 1.88	8	117	26⅛	26	26⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	11	177	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	FstPa Mtg		5	2	2	2	
11⅝	9⅝	FstUnRl .96	18	4	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅜
6⅛	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	8	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33⅝	23⅛	FischM 1.10	9	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
13	8⅝	FishFds .40	5	24	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
17½	9⅛	FishrSci .20	8	24	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅜
20⅞	14⅛	FleetEnt .32	16	2417	14⅝	14	14⅛—	½
18½	13¼	Fleming .80	8	12	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
12½	8½	FlexiVan .20	21	20	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
20⅛	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	24	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅜
60	50⅞	Fla pfA4.50		z160	57	57	57	
24⅛	16⅝	FlaE Coast	9	1	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
18	13⅛	Fla Gas 1	6	11	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
30⅞	25½	FlaPow 2.16	4	32	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
28⅝	20¼	FlaPwL 1.56	7	252	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
29⅛	19½	FlaStl 1.30	8	2	23½	23⅛	23⅝	
39⅝	30	FluorCp .60	11	333	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅜
92⅛	73⅛	Fluor pfB 3		9	90⅛	90	90 +	3⅛
27⅛	19⅛	FMC 1	6	208	22⅛	21½	22 +	½
39⅛	31⅛	FMC pf2.25		19	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
6½	4½	Fd Fair .20		16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	10⅛	FooteCB .90	7	13	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 2.40	8	1401	58⅛	56⅞	57⅛+	1
18½	13½	ForMcK .92	6	158	16½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
29⅝	23⅝	FMK pf1.80		21	26½	26	26 —	⅜
40⅛	28⅝	FtHowP .64	10	59	29⅞	29	29⅛+	⅛
43⅛	27½	Foxboro .80	11	56	42	41½	41½—	⅜
35⅛	23⅛	FrnkloM .60	13	88	29⅞	29½	29⅝+	⅛
28⅛	21½	FreepM 1.70	13	93	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Fruehf 1.80	9	42	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
9⅛	4½	Fuqua Ind		154	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
15⅝	13⅛	FtDear 1.24		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛

G

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	5⅛	Gable Ind		18	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	GAF Cp .80	7	78	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
22	19⅝	GAF pf 1.20		46	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞+	⅜
32⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	8	76	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞+	⅛
29½	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	2	25	25	25 —	⅛
26	19⅝	GamS pf1.40		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
40⅛	32⅛	Gannett .72	18	102	33⅛	32½	33⅛+	1
31	23⅛	GerdDen .76	15	63	24⅛	23⅞	24 +	⅛
16⅞	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	6	11	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	9	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Gateway In	4	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	27	39	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Geminl Cap		6	14	14	14	
14⅛	12⅛	Gemin 1.20a		2	14	14	14	
11⅛	9⅛	GAinv 1.06e		15	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
46⅛	35⅛	GenAmOil 1	14	39	38	37⅞	38 +	⅛
9⅛	8⅛	GenBanc .80		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	GnCable .72	7	80	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
26⅛	17	G Cinma .54	7	203	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Gen Develpt	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
61⅞	37⅛	Gen Dynam	8	194	59⅛	58⅛	59 +	⅛
58⅛	46	GenEl 1.60	15	838	53	52⅛	52⅞+	⅛
31⅛	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	9	205	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
20½	15⅛	GnGth 1.29e	17	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
15	8⅛	Geninst .22t	89	135	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
32⅛	27⅛	GnInstr pf 3		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
21	14⅛	GenMed .20	9	19	14⅛	14⅛	14½—	½
34⅛	26⅛	GenMills .68	15	281	27⅛	27	27⅛	
72⅛	57⅛	GnMot 2.90e	10	1030	67⅛	66½	67 +	½
73⅛	65	GnMot 5pf 5		1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	32	22	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	GPubUt 1.68	9	169	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GenRefr .40	6	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
45⅛	34⅛	GnSignal .84	12	239	41	40⅛	40⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	4	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	G TelEl 1.80	8	384	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
35⅛	31⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
16	14	GTFl pf1.25		z100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
23½	18	G Tire 1.10a	6	128	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	⅛
9	5⅛	Genesco Inc		67	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	Genstar 1.20	5	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
41⅛	34⅛	GenuPts .76	18	14	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
55	42	GeoPac 1.20	18	502	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		17	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
26⅛	19½	Gerber 1.20	8	64	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
177⅛	152	GettyOil 2e	11	11	166	165½	165½+	⅛
17⅞	10⅛	GiantPC .80	8	9	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	GibrFin .58t	6	10	14⅛	14½	14⅝+	⅛
8⅛	7½	GibraFin wi		2	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
11½	5⅛	GiddLew .40	7	21	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
14½	9⅝	GiffHill .64	8	10	12	12	12	
38⅝	28⅝	Gillette 1.50	11	100	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞+	⅜
18	11⅛	Gimbs Inc	8	41	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	GleasW .07e		19	12	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅛	7⅛	Global Mar	24	55	9⅛	9	9	
32⅛	20⅛	GlobeUn 1a	5	7	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
18½	11½	GoldWt Fin	5	16	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
19⅛	13⅛	GoldW pf.78		19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
28⅛	18	Goodrh 1.12	13	108	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅜
25⅛	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	9	556	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	GorJwlA .32	6	4	12	12	12 +	⅛
34½	26⅛	Gouldin 1.36	8	225	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
25⅛	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		89	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	Grace 1.70	6	90	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Grainger .36	21	60	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	GrandUn .80	7	16	13	13	13	
17⅛	12⅛	Granitvl .80	5	10	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	6	5	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
15⅛	10½	GtAtlPac	113	44	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
24½	18⅛	GtLkD 1.20a	5	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	GtNoir 1.25e	11	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
34	29	GtNorNek 1	9	270	29	28⅞	29	
19⅛	13⅛	GtWesFin .50	9	130	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
31⅛	21⅛	GtWest Unit	2	19	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	GtWn pf1.88		23	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
18⅛	15½	GrGiant 1.08	16	5	15⅛	15⅛	15½—	
27	23⅛	GrGt pf1.76		3	23⅛	23½	23½—	
17⅛	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	101	15½	15	15⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		10	2½	2½	2½	
3⅛	1½	Grolier Inc		10	2	2	2 —	⅛
18⅛	14	Grumm .60a	5	71	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Guardin .30	9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
3½	1⅛	Guard Mtg		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
10⅛	7½	GlfLfHld .56	7	34	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
3½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26½	20⅛	GulfOil 1.70	7	2145	26⅛	26⅛	26½+	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	GulfResrc 1	6	54	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
31	20⅛	GlfR pfA.20		1	23	23	23 —	2
26⅛	18	GfR pfB1.30		5	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	7	842	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
55½	48½	GlfSU pf4.40		z200	52	52	52 +	1½
26⅞	21	GlfWn .60b	5	x457	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
8½	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		111	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
102⅛	76	GlfW pf 3.87		x3	93⅛	92	93⅛+	1⅛
47½	35⅛	GlfW pf2.50		x2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	
6⅛	3½	Gulton Ind	10	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛

H

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36	27⅛	Hack W 2.48	7	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	HallPrt .80a	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
59⅛	48⅛	Hallibrtn .36	14	478	59⅛	57	59⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	HarrHP 1.20	8	8	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hammond		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5	Handlmn .40	11	28	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	15	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅜
28½	14⅛	HanesCp .76	6	39	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
60½	45	Hanna 1.60	11	10	55½	55⅛	55½	
9⅛	6⅛	Hardees	13	10	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
40½	28	Harnish 1.60	5	12	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12½	Harrah .26a	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
36½	34⅛	HarrBk 1.50	7	304	34⅛	34	34 —	⅛
48⅛	33⅛	Harris 1.40	11	17	44⅛	44½	44⅛	
27½	18⅛	Harsco 1.30b	6	17	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
14½	8⅛	HartSMx .60	9	28	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	½
25	17⅛	HarteHk .45	12	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	HatfSe 1.44a		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24	20	HawllEl 1.76	8	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	HayesAlb 1b	7	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	½
12⅛	3⅛	Hazeltine	7	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Hecks .12	8	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	HeclaM .30t	18	74	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9	HellmBr .52	7	3	12	12	12	
51⅛	45	HeinzH 1.36	11	209	47⅛	47	47⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6½	Helene Curt	6	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
29⅛	20½	Hellerint .92	8	20	21⅛	21	21⅛+	½
40⅛	30⅛	HelmerP .35	9	10	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
2	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	HemInc .46e		5	7⅛	7½	7½	
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	31	264	32	31⅛	31⅛	
25⅛	18½	HershyFd 1	8	35	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Hesston .80	7	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25½	20½	Hestn pf1.60		6	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
59⅛	46½	Heublin 1.20	15	136	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛+	1
117⅛	93½	HewlPk .30	35	229	107½	106⅛	106½+	⅜
7⅛	4½	High Voltg	15	16	6⅛	6	6	
23	17½	Hillenbd .76	9	14	22	22	22 +	⅛
19⅛	16	HiltonHtl .70	11	219	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	1⅛
7⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	5	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28	20⅛	Hobart .92	13	2	25	25	25 —	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	HoernW .80	8	91	17	16½	16⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	HoffEle .06e	6	2	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
20	12⅛	Holiday .40	12	215	13	12⅛	12⅛	
30	21	HlidyA 1.70t		14	23⅛	23	23	
43⅛	32⅛	HollyS 3.40a	3	x33	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
44½	32	Homestk 1a	21	83	40⅛	39½	39⅛—	⅛
56½	32⅛	Honywll 1.40	12	263	43⅛	42⅛	43 +	⅛
32⅛	21	HoovBll 1.36	7	11	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	HopAff .24b	7	5	12	12	12 —	⅛
28½	20⅛	HospCpA .32	9	66	22⅛	21½	22⅛+	⅜
16	10⅛	Hostlntl .40		43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Houdall .80a	6	x39	14⅛	14⅛	14½+	⅛
27	23⅛	Houd pf 2.25		x1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	½
16⅛	11⅛	HougMif .72	6	813	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
13⅛	9½	HousFab .28	9	36	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
20½	15⅛	HoushF 1.10	6	78	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
36⅛	30⅛	HouF pf2.50		6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
44⅛	35½	HouF pf2.37		2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
25	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	7	168	22⅛	22½	22⅛—	⅛
36⅛	28⅛	Hous NG .60	13	x574	34⅛	33½	34¼+	1
17⅛	11⅛	HowJohn .28	11	417	12	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.20		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
8½	4½	HughHat .40	6	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
52½	37⅛	HughsTl .40	13	115	45⅛	45½	45⅛+	⅜
15⅛	11⅛	Humana .40	8	6	12	12	12	
15⅛	10⅛	HuntCh .30	15	16	11⅛	11	11	
25⅛	15⅛	HuttnEF .60	4	45	16⅛	16⅛	16½+	½
17⅛	12	Huyck .40	20	16	13⅛	13	13	
15	8⅛	Hydromf .36	8	31	12⅛	12½	12½—	⅛

I

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅛	16⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	52	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
92⅛	75	ICInds pf 6		1	83	83	83	
41⅛	33⅛	ICInd pf3.50		18	38⅛	37⅛	38 +	⅛
5⅛	3	ICN Pharm		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29½	26	IdahoP 2.06	11	14	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
18½	13⅛	IdealBa 1.20	6	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	IdealToy .26t	5	55	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	IDS Rlty		40	2⅛	2	2⅛	
27⅛	22	IIPowr 2.20	9	72	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
51⅛	50	IIPow pf4.47		z10050	51	50⅞	51 +	⅛
50	47	IIPow pf4.12		z780	47⅛	47	47 —	½
30	21	ITW .50	18	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ImplCpA .24	6	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
40⅛	34½	INA Cp 2.10	14	233	35⅛	34⅛	35 +	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	INA In 1.59a		7	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
36⅛	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	16	394	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
24⅛	19⅛	IndlGas 2.12	6	1	23	23	23	
112½	102	IndiM pf 12		z20	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛—	⅛
22⅛	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	x37	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	
15⅛	12½	IndlNat 1.20	8	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Inexco Oil	27	106	11⅛	10⅛	11 +	⅛
91⅛	70	IngerR 2.60	14	87	88⅛	87½	87⅛+	⅛
56⅛	45⅛	IngR pf2.35		3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛+	½
68	42⅛	InlandCon 2	8	9	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛+	⅜
58⅛	41	InlndStl 2.40	15	228	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Inmont .50	6	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Insilco .76	7	37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30⅛	20⅛	Inspir Copp		15	28½	28⅛	28½+	½
9⅛	7	Interpon .32	6	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
48⅛	38⅛	Interco 1.52	9	30	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛+	1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Intercti Div	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
42⅛	25⅛	Interlak 2.20	6	x13	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	
273⅛	222⅛	IBM 7	18	459	254⅛	253⅛	253⅛+	
28⅛	21	IntFlavF .32	30	164	22⅛	21⅛	22 +	⅛
28⅛	22⅛	IntHarv 1.70	18	243	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
47⅛	32⅛	IntMinC 2.40	4	154	35½	35	35⅛+	⅛
8½	6	IntMng .20e	9	16	10⅛	10	10⅛	
33⅛	26⅛	IntMult 1.50	7	14	29⅛	29½	29⅛+	½
79⅛	57⅛	IntPaper 2	14	338	72⅛	71⅛	72¼+	1⅛
8	5⅛	IntRectif .15		43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.60	8	608	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
58⅛	44	IntTT pfH4		1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛—	
57	45⅛	ITTpfl 4.50		4	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
52½	42⅛	IntTT pfJ4		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	
51⅛	41⅛	IntTT pfK4		7	46	46	46	
36⅛	27⅛	ITT pfN2.25		80	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
57	47	IntTT pfO5		4	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	
29	23⅛	Intrpce 1.45	6	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
77½	64	Intrpca pf 5		1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛+	⅛
27	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	6	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	IntrsBrd .80	4	6	12	12	12 +	⅛
16½	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	9	8	15½	15½	15⅛	
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	5	10	5⅛	5	5	
33⅛	23½	IowaBf .30a	4	58	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Iowa El 1.40	6	138	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19½	17⅛	IowaIlG 1.72	8	15	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
25⅛	24⅛	IowlII pf2.31		z180	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
23⅛	21⅛	IowaPwLt 2	8	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
19⅛	17⅛	IowaPS 1.72	8	32	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Ipco Hosp	32	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High
16⅛	8⅛	Itek Corp		33	14
13⅛	5⅛	ItelCorp .28	7	72	11⅛
73⅛	9⅛	IU Intl .85	6	184	10⅛
35	26⅛	IU Int A		3	27½
J K					
18⅛	12⅛	JamesF .80	11	37	17⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Jantzen .80	6	8	19
10⅛	7½	JapanF .91e		53	8⅛
31⅛	24⅛	JeffPilot .80	10	151	25⅛
128½	110⅛	JeC pf 13.50		z10	119⅛
108½	100⅛	JerCen pf 11		z250	105
96	82	JerCe pf9.36		z30	93⅛
85	71½	JerCe pf8.12		z200	81
24⅛	19½	JewelC 1.20	8	66	20⅛
8⅛	4½	Jewelcor	10	39	5⅛
44⅛	26⅛	JimWalt 1.20	10	x180	38⅛
48	40⅛	JimW pf1.60		x6	40⅛
18⅛	15⅛	JHanS 1.47e		16	16⅛
22⅛	19⅛	JHanI 1.88a		18	20⅛
32½	23	JhnMan 1.40	11	407	27⅛
96½	82⅛	JohnsonJn 1	25	245	83⅛
25½	12⅛	JohnCon .90	8	15	20⅛
19⅛	12⅛	JonLogn .50	6	50	13⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Jorgen 1.80	4	2	34⅛
24⅛	19½	Jostens 1b	9	3	22⅛
47⅛	33⅛	JoyMfg 1.10	12	97	46⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Justice Mtg		4	3⅛
37⅛	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	13	254	33⅛
72	57	Kai Stpf4.75		4	70
8⅛	5⅛	KaisCem .50	11	10	7⅛
30	24	KaiCe pf2.50		2	29
15⅛	12⅛	KaiCe pf1.37		2	14⅛
19⅛	14½	KaneMill .24	4	19	17⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Kaneb .90b	7	57	24
27⅛	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	38	25⅛
24⅛	15	KC Souin 1r	7	1	24⅛
19⅛	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	28	18⅛
17	14⅛	KanNb 1.32b	8	17	15⅛
19⅛	18	KanPLt 1.60	7	69	18⅛
4⅛	3	Katy Ind		3	3⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		3	15⅛
11⅛	6½	Kaufm Brd		730	9⅛
11	7⅛	Kavecl Brl		4	9⅛
7⅛	4⅛	KeeneCp .20	5	8	5⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Keller .20	21	3	7⅛
24⅛	20	Kellogg 1	14	148	21⅛
17⅛	12	Kellwood .80	6	12	13⅛
36⅛	30⅛	Kemnct .80e	90	253	32⅛
22⅛	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	15	21⅛
20⅛	13	KerrGls .40	6	94	17⅛
78⅛	60⅛	KerrMc 1.25	15	198	74⅛
20⅛	16⅛	KeystCon 1a	6	1	19⅛
28⅛	18⅛	KiddeW 1	6	30	28⅛
47	43	Kidde pf C 4		8	45⅛
49⅛	41	Kidde pfB 4		1	46½
47⅛	36⅛	KimbCl 1.80	9	415	43⅛
12½	8⅛	KingDSt .50	7	82	10
37⅛	28⅛	KnightRd .62	14	207	32½
12⅛	8⅛	Koehring	14	8	9⅛
59	35⅛	Koppers 1.60	11	106	57⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Koracrp Ind	6	11	5⅛
46	40⅛	Kraftco 2.12	8	110	42
39⅛	31⅛	KresgeS .20	19	538	34⅛
14⅛	10	Kroehler Mf		1	14
20⅛	17⅛	Kroger 1.36	7	33	18⅛
9⅛	4½	Kysor .20	33	2	7⅛
L					
19⅛	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	6	18⅛
15	12	LamsSess 1	13	2	14
15⅛	12⅛	LaneBry .80	6	145	12⅛
11⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .32	6	124	9⅛
31⅛	23⅛	LearS pf2.25		2	29
34	24⅛	Leasway .80	9	481	27⅛
17⅛	10⅛	LeedsN .50	10	25	16⅛
17⅛	12	Leesona .75	8	15	17⅛
16⅛	10⅛	LehPCt .80	30	6	12⅛
2	⅛	LehVal Ind		8	1⅛
13⅛	10½	Lehmn .94e		570	11
8⅛	4½	Lennar Crp	192	58	5⅛
26⅛	18½	Lenox .84	9	5	18⅛
10½	7⅛	LevFay .40b	6	8	7⅛
10	6⅛	LevFd Cap		6	9⅛
13⅛	12	LevFin .75a		1	12⅛
52⅛	38⅛	LeviStra .80	6	133	42⅛
8½	4	Levitz Furn	58	312	5⅛
5⅛	3⅛	LFE Cp	9	2	4
34⅛	23⅛	LOF 1.50	9	77	30⅛
72½	55⅛	LOF pf4.75		5	67⅛
17	9½	LibrtyCp .52	6	14	14⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Librty Loan		10	3
6⅛	4	LibrtyLn pf		2	5⅛
36⅛	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	7	20	31⅛
90	82	LiggtGp pf7		z10	84⅛
81	74⅛	LiggG pf5.25		1	75⅛
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	18	310	47⅛
30	24	LincNat 1.60	10	87	24⅛
57⅛	49	LincNt pf 3		10	48
18⅛	15⅛	LincPl 1.68a		1	15⅛
4⅛	1½	Lionel Corp	6	23	3
17⅛	6⅛	Littonin .16t	17	357	15⅛
23⅛	9	Litton pfc pf		22	20⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Litton pfB 2		2	19⅛
12½	6⅛	Lochd Airc	3	163	10
33⅛	21	Loews 1.20	5	68	26⅛
9⅛	6	LomaFin .40	7	14	6⅛
17½	12⅛	LomM 1.60e	17	120	12⅛
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	10	82	16⅛
73	57	LoneS pf4.50		1	68
18	15⅛	LnglsLt 1.56	7	80	16⅛
123⅛	112	LIL pfN 13		z220	121
26⅛	24⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		12	25⅛
39½	33	Longs Drug	23	286	34⅛
16	8½	Loral Corp	8	13	13⅛
27⅛	22	LaLand 1.20	11	301	26⅛
18	12	LaPacif .20b	15	87	14
25	21⅛	LouisGs 1.88	7	15	22⅛
19⅛	11½	Lowenst .60		30	16⅛
16½	10⅛	LTV Corp		61	13⅛
21	13⅛	LTV A 3.40t		1	17
51	42⅛	LTVCp pf 5		4	45⅛
44⅛	34⅛	Lubrizol 1	16	144	37⅛
17⅛	13⅛	LucyS .68b	11	91	13⅛
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		27	8
29⅛	22	LuenSt 1.60	7	6	24⅛
24⅛	13⅛	LyesCp 1	5	22	21⅛
47⅛	39⅛	Lyes pf2.50		23	41
9⅛	4	LynCSys .20	15	9	6⅛
M					
12	8⅛	MacAF .60b	5	2	8⅛
5⅛	2⅛	MacDonal	5	79	3⅛
7½	4⅛	Mace .30	9	5	5⅛
7½	4⅛	Macmill .25	5	85	5⅛
38½	26⅛	Macy 1.20	6	12	27⅛
55	47½	Macy pf 4.25		z170	50⅛
12⅛	9½	MadisFd .60		131	11⅛
6⅛	4	MadSq Gar	8	9	6⅛
9⅛	6⅛	MagicCf .32	23	28	8
35	21⅛	Mallory 1	34	25	31⅛
27⅛	21⅛	MalHyde .56	12	1	23⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Manhin .05e	5	2	8⅛
39⅛	29	MfrHan 1.80	9	304	37⅛
41⅛	32⅛	MAPCO .90	14	274	38⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Marathn Mf	2	62	9⅛
59⅛	41⅛	MarathnO 2	12	170	58⅛
37⅛	28	Marcor 1	9	499	36⅛
74	56⅛	Marcr pf A2		19	73⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Maremt .50	8	104	14⅛
13⅛	8⅛	MarMid .80	9	162	10⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .52	11	15	12
50⅛	28⅛	Marley .80	11	88	53
13⅛	8⅛	Marqtte .40a	13	110	13
19⅛	13⅛	Marriot .25t	17	444	14⅛
61⅛	52⅛	MrshMcL 2	19	83	57⅛
25⅛	17⅛	MarshF 1.24	8	40	19⅛
24⅛	16⅛	MartMa 1.40	9	282	22⅛
27⅛	17	MrkdCup .50	8	22	20⅛
31⅛	28⅛	MascoCp .20	17	170	28⅛
25⅛	19	Masonite .54	21	114	19⅛
32⅛	16⅛	MasseyFer 1	5	348	28⅛
12⅛	9⅛	MasM 1.17e	9	19	10⅛
17⅛	14⅛	MasCp 1.60		19	16
11⅛	10⅛	Masinc .96e		34	11
23⅛	17⅛	Matsush .28e	18	22	23⅛
53½	47⅛	MayDSt 1.48	9	185	49⅛
30	24⅛	MayerOsc 1	10	2	27⅛
6⅛	3½	Mays JW	73	5	4⅛
39	30⅛	Maytg 1.30a	13	34	30⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MBPX .40a	3	41	14⅛
36⅛	30⅛	MCA Inc 1	5	105	30⅛
24⅛	17⅛	McCord 1	8	74	23⅛
30⅛	27⅛	McDermot 1	6	432	51⅛
46	51⅛	McDnld .02e	24	1235	53
23⅛	14⅛	McDonD .44	9	230	22⅛
30⅛	21⅛	McGEd 1.40	13	24	29⅛
17	13⅛	McGrwH .64	10	63	13⅛
38	20⅛	M GH pf1.20		2	22
37⅛	30⅛	McKee 1.80	6	17	28⅛
14⅛	14⅛	McKee wi		1	14⅛
56⅛	39⅛	McLean .92	9	19	50⅛
23⅛	18⅛	McLouf 1.60	15	17	23
12⅛	9⅛	McNeil .80	18	7	10⅛
21	17	Mead Corp	8	62	19⅛
55⅛	38⅛	Mein pfA2.80		6	51
55⅛	38⅛	Mein pfB2.80		5	51⅛
25⅛	17	Medusa 1.40	12	2	24⅛

(Continued on next page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. June 1976.

SONATRACH

Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures (Sonatrach)

US $430,000,000 Five Year Term Loan

Guaranteed by:

Banque Algerienne de Développement
For and on behalf of:
The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Managed by:

Bank of America NT & SA — Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Intercontinentale Arabe/Union Méditerranéenne de Banques
Banque Nationale de Paris — Chase Manhattan Limited — Chemical Bank
Citicorp International Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Security Pacific National Bank — Wells Fargo Bank N.A.
Arab Bank Limited/Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises – U.B.A.F.

Co-Managed by:

Lloyds Bank International Limited/Lloyds Bank California
Société Générale/Frab-Bank International

Provided by:

Bank of America NT & SA — Bankers Trust Company — Banque Nationale de Paris — The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.
Chemical Bank — Citibank N.A. — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company — Security Pacific National Bank
Wells Fargo Bank N.A. — Arab Bank Limited — Banque Intercontinentale Arabe
Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises – U.B.A.F. — Union Méditerranéenne de Banques — Société Générale
Lloyds Bank International Limited — Bank of Scotland — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce — Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A. – Dresdner Bank Group
European-American Bank & Trust Company — First National Bank in Dallas — Frab-Bank International
Irving Trust Company — Lloyds Bank California — Banque Européenne de Tokyo — European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.
American Security and Trust Co., N.A. — Banco Real S.A. — Bank Saderat Iran – London Branch — Banque Canadienne Nationale
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank) — La Salle National Bank — Libyan Arab Foreign Bank
London Multinational Bank Limited — Midland Bank Limited — The National Commercial Bank – Saudi Arabia
Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. — Provident National Bank — Provincial Bank of Canada
Shawmut Bank of Boston, N.A., Nassau, Bahamas — Arab International Bank — The Arab Investment Company, S.A.A. (Riyadh)
Banco Atlantico S.A. — Credit Industriel et Commercial — Credit Suisse – London Branch — Johnson Matthey Bankers Limited
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — World Banking Corporation Limited
World Banking Corporation S.A. — World Banking & Trust Corporation (Cayman) Limited

Agent:
BANK OF AMERICA NT&SA

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 8

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		MEI Cp	6	22	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		Melville .68	10	86	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝+	¼
		Menasc .50r	4	5	13	13	13	
		MercStr .80	9	8	50	49½	49½—	½
		Merc 1.40	22	444	67⅞	67	67⅜+	¾
		Meredith .70	6	2	15½	15½	15½	
		MerrLyn .80	8	592	23⅝	22⅝	23 +	⅛
		MesaPet .20	21	285	27⅜	27	27⅛—	¼
		MesP pf1.60		36	31	30⅝	30¾—	⅛
		Mesabi 1.15e	8	209	9⅝	9⅛	9½+	⅛
		MesaMch 1	9	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	¼
		MGM 1r	7	21	13⅛	12⅞	13+	⅛
		Metrom .60	9	55	23⅝	23¼	23⅜+	⅜
		MtE pf8.32		z250	81⅝	81	81⅞+	1⅛
		MtE pf8.32		z200	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞—	1½
		MeE pf 8.12		z200	81	81	81 +	2¼
		MGIC In .10		122	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
		MichGs 1.10	6	4	12	11⅞	12 +	¼
		MichTube 1	6	8	20¼	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
		MhWl pf2.67		7	27⅝	27¼	27⅝—	⅛
		Microwave	11	32	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	¼
		MidCtl 1.12	8	27	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
		MidSUt 1.32	8	365	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
		Midlnd Mfg		5	7½	7⅜	7½	
		MidlRo 1.40	7	x22	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
		MilesLb 1.28	9	19	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
		MiltBrad .44	8	25	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	¼
		MinMM 1.45	22	896	53⅞	53	53⅝+	¼
		MinnPL 1.66	6	40	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
		MirroAl .95	9	3	13½	13	13⅛	
		MissnEq .26	8	34	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅜
		MPacC 2.40	5	141	30⅞	30½	30⅝—	⅛
		MoPacR pfl		27	27⅞	27½	27⅞—	¼
		MoPtCe 1.60	7	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
		MoPSv .84b	6	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
		MobilOl 3.40	7	480	59⅝	57⅛	59⅛	+1⅝
		Mobile Hom		24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		Mohasco .90	8	50	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛—	⅛
		Mohk Data		49	6⅛	6	6⅛	
		Mohk R 1.20	4	25	19⅛	18½	18½—	⅜
		Molycorp 1	11	27	29⅝	29	29⅛—	⅜
		Monrh 1.20a	5	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
		Monogr .20	7	31	12½	12⅛	12½+	⅛
		MonrEq .20	31	74	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
		Monsan 2.80	9	230	93¼	92⅛	92⅜+	½
		MonDU 2.20	6	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	¼
		MonPw 1.90	7	42	23	22⅞	22 +	¼
		MontSt 1.80a		33	22⅛	21⅞	22 +	¼
		MONY .76e	11	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
		MooraMcC 1	5	51	43⅝	43½	43⅝+	⅜
		Morgan 1.80	12	x342	60¼	60¼	60¼+	¼
		MorrisKnu 1	5	286	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
		MorseEl Pd		16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		MorseSh .30	5	24	14½	14⅛	14½+	¼
		MtgeTr Am		9	3⅜	3½	3½	
		MorNor .83		220	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞+	⅜
		Motorola .70	30	105	54⅜	54	54⅜+	⅜
		Mt Fuel 2	11	18	40⅞	40	40⅞+	⅜
		MtStTel 1.48	9	23	22⅞	22¼	22⅞+	⅛
		Munford .40	5	4	9½	9	9⅛	
		Munfd pf.40		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		Munsng 1.08	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	¼
		MurphC 1.20	7	19	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
		MurpOil .60	7	130	22½	22⅛	22¼	
		MurryOh 1	7	3	19½	18½	19½	
		MutlOm 1.32		17	15	15	15 —	⅛
		MyersL .40		1	7	7	7 —	¼

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		Nabisco 2.40	1	046	39⅛	38½	38⅞+	½
		NalcoCh .80	19	55	33¼	32½	33¼+	¼
		NarcoSci .60	7	27	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
		NashuaC .60	27	14	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
		NatAirl .50	329	215	16	15½	15⅞+	⅛
		N Avia .67e		5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
		NatCan .57	5	102	12⅝	12¼	12¼+	⅛
		N Can pf1.50		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	¼
		NtlChem .40	15	126	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	
		NatCity Lin		19	5½	5½	5½	
		NatDet 2.72	6	6	47	46½	47	
		NatDist 1.40	8	94	23⅞	23½	23⅞+	¼
		NDst pf 2.25		1	36	36	36	
		NatFuel 2.05	7	24	22	21⅝	22 +	⅜
		NatGyp 1.05	10	83	14	13⅝	13⅞	
		Nat Homes		46	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
		NatInd .30	4	24	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		Nt MedCare	11	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
		NMedE .28b	5	32	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
		N Pres 1.20a	9	14	63⅛	61⅝	63½+	2⅛
		Nat Semicn	30	371	42⅝	42¼	42½+	⅛
		N SvcInd .78	6	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
		N Stand .86	7	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
		N Starch .88	16	4	51⅝	51½	51½	
		NatlSt 2.50	9	32	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
		Nat Tea		7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		Natoma 1.20	10	231	28⅞	27⅞	28⅜+	¼
		NCR Cp .72	13	962	30⅝	29½	30⅛+	⅝
		Neptune .80	8	12	16⅛	16½	16½	
		NevPw 1.60	5	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
		NevP pf2.30		z100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
		NevP pf1.60		z300	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
		NEngEl 1.66	8	69	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
		NEngGE 1.32	7	16	13½	13¼	13⅜	
		NEnP pf2.76		6	28⅝	28⅛	28¼+	¼
		N EngT 2.36	11	7	28	27⅞	28 +	¼
		Newhall .46	9	7	14	14	14	
		Newmt 1.60	15	67	26⅜	26½	26¾+	⅛
		NYSEG 2.40	8	30	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
		NYSE pf8.80		z30	92½	92½	92½+	1
		NiaMP 1.24	6	112	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
		Nia M pf7.72		z50	78	78	78 +	1¼
		NiaM pf 4.95		z050	50	49½	50 +	½
		NiagShre 1e		15	12	11⅞	11⅞	
		NL Ind 1	10	173	18	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
		NLT Cp .64	6	37	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
		Nicor 2.12	7	43	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜+	¼
		Nicor pf1.90		2	24½	24½	24½	
		NorfkWn 5	8	78	80⅞	79⅞	80	+1⅛
		Norlin 1.25	5	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
		Norris 1.48	7	11	39⅝	39¼	39⅝+	⅜
		NoACoal .50	10	8	45⅛	46	46 —	1
		NoAmMt 1e	26	21	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
		NoAPhl 1.20	8	54	27½	27	27¼+	¼
		NoCAir .18e	7	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		NoCeAir wt		64	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
		NoestUt 1.02	7	262	10⅛	10	10⅛	
		NindPS 1.48	7	51	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
		NorNGs 1.76	7	38	47	46½	46⅝—	⅛
		NoStPw 1.94	8	712	24⅜	24	24⅛+	⅛
		NSPw pf3.60		z150	45	43½	43½—	⅛
		NorTel .60	15	254	39	39	39 +	⅛
		Northgate E	34	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Northrp 1.40	7	61	35⅛	35	35 +	⅛
		NwstAirl .45	15	156	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
		NwtBnc 1.78	10	17	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜—	⅛
		NwtEnrgy 2	5	18	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
		NwtInd 2.25	4	186	43	42⅝	42⅝+	⅛
		Nwstlnd wt		12	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
		NwInd pfC5		1	125	125	125 —	3½
		Nwtln pf4.20		8	95	94⅛	95 +	1½
		NwtP pf2.50		1	25	25	25	
		NwsMutL 1e	14	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
		NwtStW 1.20	19	17	34⅜	33⅛	33⅛—	1⅛
		Norton 1.70	8	6	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
24¾	17⅝	NorSim .50b	9	355	18¼	17⅞	18 +	⅛
54	37¾	NorlS pf1.60		41	48¾	48	48 +	½
31	14½	NucorCp .32	7	29	27⅛	26⅜	26⅞—	¼
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	10	32	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11¾	7⅛	Oak Ind .40	14	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
18	13½	OccidPet 1	11	595	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	OccidPet wt		84	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
57	47⅛	OcrdPt pf 4		14	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
58¼	46	OccP pf3.60		8	52¾	52¼	52¼+	1⅛
24¼	20⅝	OccP pf2.50		17	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅛
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.28	5	25	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
37	25⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		x1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
19¼	16⅝	OhioEd 1.66	9	122	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
111½	102⅛	OhE pf 10.48		z200	108	107½	108	
90	80	OhEd pf8.20		z130	87	87	87 +	¾
52	45⅛	OhEd pf4.56		z200	51½	51	51½+	1½
51⅛	44⅛	OhEd pf4.40		z40	48	48	48	
125	112½	OhP pfA 14		z170	122½	122½	122½+	½
125¼	116	OhPw pf 14		z10	122¼	122¼	122¼	
83	71½	OhPw pf8.04		z100	78	78	78 —	1⅛
78	69	OhPw pf7.76		z2100	77¼	76	77¼	+⅛
13⅜	9⅝	OKC Cp .80	5	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	10	27	18	17⅞	18	
27½	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	11	26⅞	26½	26⅝+	¼
45¼	30⅜	OlinCp 1.32	7	33	39½	39⅛	39½	
36⅝	26¼	Olinkraft 1	10	303	31⅜	30⅛	31⅜+	1¼
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13½	9	Oneida .76	6	5	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
16¼	12⅞	Opelika 1	6	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	13	OranRk 1.28	8	14	13⅜	13	13⅜+	¼
5⅞	10⅛	Orange .18b	11	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
45⅛	36¼	OtisElv 2.20	9	40	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	
35½	25⅝	OutMar 1.40	9	21	29⅝	29⅛	29½+	⅛
19½	12⅞	OutletCo .80	6	1	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
24⅞	19	OvernitT .90	9	9	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞—	⅛
17⅛	10⅞	OverSh .20b	4	19	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
59½	42	OwensCng 1	14	54	53⅝	52⅝	53 +	⅜
63¼	1⅞	OwenIll 1.88	8	30	59¼	59	59¼+	¼
25⅝	16⅛	Oxfrdlnd .60	5	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅛	12½	PacAS 1.20a		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.80	8	621	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
33⅜	26⅜	PacLm 1.20	17	17	33	32⅜	32⅝—	¼
33¼	25⅝	PacPetrl .80	11	7	32⅜	32¼	32¼	
22¼	20½	PacPw 1.70	9	66	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
16¼	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	26	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		250	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝—	½
9⅝	6⅞	PacTin .88	9	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
12⅝	5⅛	PaineW .30e	3	123	7⅝	7	7⅛+	⅛
17½	12½	PalW pf1.30		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅝	PalmBc .30	5	3	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅝	Pamida .10e	7	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Afr		198	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
35⅝	29⅝	PanEP 2.10	7	51	33½	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8	Paprcft .66b	7	43	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
18⅝	12½	Pargasinc 1	12	31	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
29⅝	17⅛	Parker Drill	7	51	27⅝	26⅞	27 +	¼
31¼	21⅜	ParHan 1.20	10	45	31⅝	31¼	31½+	⅛
16¼	11⅛	ParkPen .40	8	17	13⅛	13	13	
13¼	7⅛	PatrkP .86t	7	554	13½	12⅞	13⅛+	½
23⅛	14½	Payls nw .40	8	60	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
19⅞	14⅝	PeabGa .12e	9	51	15½	15	15⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		55	1⅝	1½	1½	
6⅞	4⅝	PenDix .24b		188	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
60¼	49½	Penney 1.28	15	564	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞+	⅜
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	86	20	19½	19⅝+	¼
125½	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z160	120	120	120	
112	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z230	109	107⅛	108 +	
89⅛	80⅛	PaPL pf8.40		z10	85	85	85 +	1½
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z130	48	47⅛	48 +	⅜
51½	44⅛	PaPL pf4.40		z120	47½	47½	47½+	1¼
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	10	11	34½	34⅛	34½+	½
56⅛	42	Penwl pf2.50		1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜+	⅜
33⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.32	19	240	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞+	⅜
8½	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		64	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
38½	34⅝	PeoplesGas 3	7	18	36½	36⅛	36½+	⅛
76½	69⅛	PepsiCo 2	15	302	71⅛	70⅞	70⅞	
27½	18⅝	ParkElm .30	21	198	22	21⅛	21⅞+	⅜
28	23⅝	Pet Inc 1.60	7	54	26	25⅞	25⅞	
15	13⅛	Petinc pf 1		8	14½	14½	14½+	⅜
16⅛	11⅞	PeterPl .80a	10	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
86	67⅛	PetrieSt 1.60	16	5	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛—	¼
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	63	20⅝	20	20 —	1
23⅝	20½	Petrlm 2.55e		16	23⅛	23	23⅛+	¼
31	25⅞	Pfizer .84	12	547	26½	25⅞	26⅛+	¼
45⅛	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	20	70	41	40⅝	40⅝—	⅜
17⅛	14⅜	PhilaEl 1.64	8	159	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
99	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z100	98	97½	98 +	1¼
82	70	PhilE pf7.85		z250	79	78⅝	78⅝—	1
75½	63½	PhilaEl pf 7		z50	72	72	72 —	½
51	41½	PhilE pf4.68		z10	49	49	49 +	1
47	39⅝	PhilE pf4.40		z90	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
40⅝	36	PhilE pf3.80		z610	38½	38⅛	38½—	1
15½	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	26	13½	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
59⅛	50¼	PhilMorr 1	14	x297	53⅜	52⅞	53⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Philips Ind		81	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
60⅛	49½	PhillPet 1.80	12	352	60	59⅛	59⅞+	½
12⅝	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	8	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
23⅛	14½	Pickwick .32	8	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	6	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pier 1 Imprt		30	6⅛	6	6	
44¼	33¼	Pillsbury 1	11	33	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅛
36⅞	27⅛	Pioner 1.20b	10	43	33⅝	33½	33½+	⅛
18	13½	PitneyB .68	7	82	15½	15	15 —	⅛
23⅝	17¼	PittFrg .80b	6	4	20⅛	20½	20½—	⅛
46⅛	31	Pittstn .80a	9	145	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛+	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .06e	12	121	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3	Plan Resrch	7	90	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	23	8	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11½	Plessey .86e	6	2	13	13	13 +	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PNB MR .40	19	12	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
42⅛	31½	Polarold .32	17	550	34	33⅜	33⅜+	½
14	9⅛	Ponderosa	21	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
24⅞	17½	PopeTal .70	11	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
19⅞	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	6	69	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
65	48⅛	Potlch 1.60	13	30	57⅝	57	57⅝+	⅝
13⅛	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	10	101	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
58½	53½	PotEl pf5.50		z190	56	56	56 —	⅛
58⅛	52⅛	PotEl pf5.46		z100	55	55	55	
55⅛	35	PPG Ind 2	9	223	51	50⅛	50½+	¼
15	10⅞	Premier .40	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18½	15	Premr pf.90		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
96⅛	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	19	196	87½	86⅞	87½+	½
12⅝	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	11	32	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
50½	37	Proler 1.40	7	3	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	
9⅛	5⅛	PSA Inc		27	7	6⅞	6⅞	
17⅛	14⅝	PSvCol 1.28	8	94	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
20⅛	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	8	113	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝+	⅛
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z30	100	100	100 —	1
90	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z10	85	85	85 —	1¼
84½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z20260	82½	81½	82½+	1½
85	75	PSEG pf7.70		z20200	81½	81½	81½	
80½	68⅝	PSEG pf7.40		z100	78	78	78 +	½
58½	25	PSEG pf5.28		z20	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	¼
57⅝	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z30	50	50	50 —	1
47½	41	PSEG pf4.30		z200	46	45½	46 +	1
27⅛	23⅝	P SvcIn 1.92	9	223	24⅝	24⅛	24½+	¼
43	39	PSInd pf3.50		z100	43	43	43	
13½	12½	PSInd pf1.04		z400	12½	12½	12½—	1
21½	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	7	15	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
29⅛	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z440	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
20⅝	17⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	29	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		12	3	2⅞	3	
30½	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	6	34	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	½
37	27⅝	Pullmn 1.20	9	38	33	32⅞	32⅞+	⅛
17	14¼	PurexCp .96	8	x45	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
6⅜	3½	Puritn Fash	10	86	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
45½	32⅝	Purolr 1.08	11	25	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
28⅜	22⅝	QuakOat .84	13	103	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅛
110½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z100	107¼	107¼	107¼	
20⅜	15	QuakStO .78	10	79	15½	15⅛	15½	
7½	5⅜	Questor .01r	11	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52¼	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	154	49⅞	49⅝	49½+	¼
6⅝	3⅝	Ramada Inn		217	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
11⅛	7	Rancoln .40	44	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Rapid Am		9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
34⅝	27	Raybest 1.50	5	4	31¼	31½	31½—	⅛
22	15⅛	Raymint .56	6	42	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
56¼	44⅝	Raytheon 1	12	172	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛+	1¼
29	18⅝	RCA 1	16	x301	27	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
69¼	52	RCA cvpf 4		45	67⅛	66	66 —	1¼
22½	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	85	21¼	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Rodman Ind		43	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	12	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	10	29⅞	29	29 —	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	ReichCh .66	7	89	17⅝	17¼	17¼+	⅛
29½	18	RelianEl 1	11	103	29⅛	29⅛	29½+	⅛
82	51½	Rellan pf 3		3	82	81¾	81¾+	¼
52	34	Rella pf1.60		3	53	53	53 +	3
73¼	5	Re'lan Gro		40	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
19	8½	RelGrp pfC		25	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
4⅜	5⅛	Republic Cp	9	37	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
15⅜	10	RepFinS .80	7	9	14½	14¼	14¼	
3⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		4	1⅛	1¼	1½	
40⅞	27½	RepStl 1.60	11	102	37	36⅞	36⅞+	¼
13⅛	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	8	84	11½	11¼	11⅝	
21⅝	17⅛	Revco DS	15	143	18	17⅝	18 +	½
11½	7⅝	Rever Copo		76	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
79⅛	60⅛	Rev'on 1.60	17	132	76	75½	75⅜+	½
7⅛	4⅛	Rexham .24	8	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
35½	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	8	132	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅜
63	40	Rexn pf2.50		4	62	62	62 +	2½
52½	32⅝	Rexm pf2.36		9	52	50½	52 +	1½
64¼	54	Reynin 3.08	8	168	58⅝	57⅞	58⅛+	⅜
80	62½	Reyln pf2.25		5	65	64⅝	65 +	½
41⅛	22½	ReynaMet 1	9	423	37⅛	36⅝	37 +	¼
83	56½	ReyM pf4.50		5	79	78	79 +	1½
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe .40e	6	60	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅜	9⅛	Richardsn 1	16	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
26⅛	21½	RichMer .64	11	43	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
17⅛	10½	Richmnd .80	14	81	16⅞	16½	16⅞—	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	RiegelTex 1	5	45	15⅝	15	15⅛+	¼
24⅛	15	RioGran .60	7	78	19⅞	19	19⅛—	⅛
13⅜	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		32	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20⅛	14½	RiteAld .24	13	64	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
28⅞	19⅛	RivianF .96	12	220	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
23½	13⅛	Robshaw .90	11	17	19½	19	19½+	⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
12⅝	9½	Robins .28e	9	511	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	19	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
113	107	RochG pf 11		z100	108½	108½	108½—	¼
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .88	9	50	13	12⅞	12⅞	
18⅛	10⅛	Rockowr .64	5	30	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
13½	10⅛	Rockowr wi		15	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
33¼	23⅛	RockwHnt 2	9	318	29	28¼	29	
29⅛	20⅛	Rkinf pf1.35		1	25½	25½	25½	
76⅛	58	RohmH 1.28	28	43	63	62½	63 —	¼
8⅛	4⅛	Rohr Ind		156	4⅝	4⅛	4½—	⅛
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	14	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
6	4	Ronson Co		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.20	7	18	17⅝	17	17⅝	
25	18⅛	RoranA .94	9	29	18⅞	18½	18½—	½
31½	23	Rosario .40b	14	48	31½	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
34	22⅛	Rowan .20	5	225	32½	32	32½+	⅝
23⅛	16⅛	RoyCCol .72	9	40	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
50⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	516	46½	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Roylind .10a	6	45	7⅛	7	7 —	¼
9	4⅛	RTE Cp .16b	19	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29⅛	24	Rubbrm .40	16	29	25⅛	25	25 —	¼
24½	16⅛	Rucker .20	5	54	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	RussTog .76	6	27	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	9	Ryder Sys	10	124	11	10⅞	10⅞+	¼

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47⅛	35	SabineR .60	12	18	46	45⅛	46 +	⅝
5⅛	2⅛	Safeqrd Ind	8	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
49⅛	39⅛	SafewyStr 2	7	313	40⅛	39½	40⅛+	⅜
15	8	SagaCo .28	9	70	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	13	78	46	45⅛	45⅝—	½
13⅛	11	StJoLP 1.12	10	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
37⅛	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	10	14	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞—	¼
12	10⅛	StPau'S .96a		27	11½	10⅞	11 +	⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	10	424	42	41⅛	41⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	6	70	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	½
13⅛	11⅛	SanDGs 1.28	8	26	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
11⅜	6⅛	Sendrs Asso	14	50	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
39⅞	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	8	716	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝—	½
10⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31⅛	20⅛	SanFeInt .30	10	253	30⅞	30¼	30⅞+	⅜
14	9⅛	SargWel .50	8	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
4½	3⅛	Saul RIEst		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9⅛	8	SavEIP .50e	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	SavnEA 1.34		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
12⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		5	12	12	12	
6⅛	3⅛	Sav A Stop	66	26	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
11⅛	7	SavOnDr .28	8	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch		5	10	10	10	
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	8	63	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2	SCA Svc		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	3	Schaefer Co		12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
60⅛	47⅛	SchergPl .88	19	378	51⅝	51	51⅝	
74	16⅛	SchlitzBr .68	14	148	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	⅜
83	70	Schlumb .80	19	334	80½	80¼	80½+	¼
18⅛	11½	SCM Cp .70	8	23	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	SCOA In .78	6	27	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScottLad .36	7	18	5½	5⅛	5½	
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	10	37	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
32⅛	13⅛	ScottFor .74	6	30	14	13½	14 +	½
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .68	10	85	21	20⅝	20⅞—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Scottys .10	14	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
18⅛	11⅛	ScovilMfg 1		536	15⅝	15	15⅛—	½
43⅛	29½	Scovil pf2.50		2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	¼
7	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	12	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22½	14½	Sea Cont .30	3	57	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
27⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.60	6	107	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		21	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Seagram .80	12	20	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
19⅛	14	SealdPw .80	7	6	17	17	17	
18	13½	SearleG .52	8	295	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
79⅛	61⅛	Sears 1.60a	18	509	63⅛	61⅛	62⅞+	1⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin	36	105	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
32⅛	22	Sedcolnc .18	8	32	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞+	⅛
16	11½	Servomt .76	7	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .32	8	20	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Shapell .10	6	25	12½	12	12 —	½
67⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	7	205	65	64⅛	65 +	½
14⅛	11⅛	ShellrG .60	4	43	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
19½	15⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		5	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
23	18⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		11	21	21	21⅛	
41⅞	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	18	59	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
70	58⅛	Shr W pf4.40		z70	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	SierrPac .92	7	58	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Signal .90b	11	226	20⅞	20⅛	20½+	⅛
49½	34	Signal pf2.20		2	46	46	46 +	¾
21	15	Signal pf 1		11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅜
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	15	2	38	38	38 +	¼
8⅜	5	SimPrec .14	8	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
24½	19¼	Simm .88a	14	36	21	20⅞	20⅞	
23½	11½	SimpPat .50	11	283	12⅝	12	12⅜+	⅜
22	8⅛	Singer Co		189	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	¼
44⅛	24½	Singr pf3.50		2	40⅛	40	40⅛—	⅛
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	11	408	21⅛	19⅞	20⅝+	1
71½	66	Skelly 1.60a	8	20	70⅝	69⅞	70⅝+	1⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	8	3	9	8⅞	9	
22½	15¼	Skyline .24	40	236	16¼	15⅝	16¼+	1⅛
16¼	8⅛	SmithAO .60		22	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
38½	28⅛	SmithInt .36	9	198	37	36⅛	36⅞+	⅜
74	58½	Smithkline 2	17	71	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛—	¼
20	15⅛	Smucker .80	9	4	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
16⅞	11	SolaBas .80	7	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	¼
6⅛	3⅛	Sonesta Inf		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SonyCp .02e	36	1083	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
35⅛	27⅛	SooLin 2.35e	7	6	34	33⅛	33⅞—	¼
12⅞	8⅛	SOS Con .40	7	27	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	¼
18	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	8	88	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
16⅞	14⅛	SoJerln 1.56	7	15	15½	15⅝	15¼	
13⅛	9⅛	Soutdwn .60	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25⅛	21½	Sdwn pf1.80		5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	½
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBk .40b	10	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
21⅞	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	6	229	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	687	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
37½	31⅛	SoInGE 2.48	7	7	33½	33	33 —	⅛
56	48⅛	SoNRes 1.65	7	30	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛—	⅛
38⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	9	10	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
38⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	8	160	35⅛	34⅛	34⅝—	⅛
62⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	11	71	61⅛	61	61⅛+	½
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf.50		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
36½	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	8	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞+	¼
26⅛	21	Southlnd .50	11	212	22⅛	22	22 +	¼
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	22	13	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	SwPbSv .98	8	40	12	11⅞	11⅞	
9⅛	6⅞	Sparton .24a	5	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10	SperryHut 1	8	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
50⅛	38⅞	SperryR .92	12	362	47	46⅝	46⅝	
13⅝	6⅛	Spragua El		101	10⅝	10½	10½—	¼
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM .75	10	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
29	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	16	x227	26⅛	26	26 —	½
38⅛	28½	Squibb .90	14	641	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	¼
31⅛	24⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	81	26⅛	26½	26⅛	
23⅛	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		15	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
40⅛	32⅛	StBrand 1.14	15	380	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛+	½
49⅛	37⅛	StBPalnt .40	22	34	40⅛	40½	40⅛	
37½	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	808	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛+	⅜
52	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	708	51½	50⅛	51⅛+	1¼
79⅛	61½	StOilOh 1.36	22	176	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛+	½
9⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40		26	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	33	27	6	5⅞	6	
16⅛	9⅛	Standex .70	7	4	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.04	9	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Stanray .60		11	8½	8½	8½	
20⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1a	6	x4	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
12	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		30	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
48⅛	44½	Stauff Chem	9	61	45⅝	45½	45⅝+	⅜
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	7	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅜
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	11	179	16½	16	16½	
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	5	81	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
16	12⅛	Sterndnt .40	7	13	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	6	43	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	¼
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	8	10	29⅝	29⅛	29½+	⅜
26⅞	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	7	12	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
14	10⅛	StokVC pfl		z200	12½	12⅝	12½+	¼
63⅞	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	14	55½	54⅝	55⅞+	1
13½	13½	StoneCn n.56	5	4	13½	13½	13½	
21	16⅛	StopShop 1	4	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
13½	9	StorTec .67t	8	21	11	10⅛	10⅞—	¼
26	15⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	49	22⅛	22	22½+	⅛
15	10⅛	StridRite .80	7	18	12½	12¼	12⅛—	⅛
48½	39⅛	StuWor 1.32	7	5	46½	46½	46½+	⅛
35	30½	SrW pfA1.40		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
6½	3⅞	Suave Shoe	7	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	6	6	16½	16⅛	16½	
11⅛	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22	11⅛	SunChm .40		x20	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
36	26⅞	SunCo 1.48	6	81	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	¼
39½	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		60	38½	37⅞	38⅛+	½
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1	11	20	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
34⅛	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	243	31⅛	30½	31⅛+	⅛
49⅞	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		4	45½	45½	45½—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SunshMg .36	18	54	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
36⅛	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	10	33	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	13	4	165½	164½	165 +	1½
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	45	5⅝	5½	5½	
40⅛	19	Superscpe	8	78	23	22	23 +	⅞
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		24	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Swank .60a	7	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Sybron .84	8	40	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅜
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		8	35½	35	35 —	1
7⅛	4½	Systron Don	8	19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝—	⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	10	7	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Talcott Nat		1	5	5	5	
10	6⅛	Talley .60	5	20	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
12	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		11	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
19	15½	TampEl 1.12	7	382	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	11	465	33⅞	33½	33⅞+	⅜
21⅛	13½	Tandycrft	7	101	14⅝	14	14⅝+	1⅛
12⅛	5⅞	Tappan .20		18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
46⅛	18	Technicr .15	20	368	40⅛	37⅛	38⅛—	1½
7	5	Technicolr	9	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Technicon	12	15	11½	11⅛	11½+	¼
63⅛	44½	Tektronx .24	18	276	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛+	½
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	8	10	7½	7½	7½	
62½	22½	Teledn 1.45t	8	166	58⅛	57⅛	58 +	⅜
100	62	Teledyn pf6		2	99½	99½	99½	
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpt		985	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅛	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	34	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
29⅛	26	Tennco 1.76	7	464	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		18	107	106	107 +	2
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	5	224	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
31⅛	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		49	27⅝	27¼	27⅝+	⅛
28	23⅛	Texaco 2	8	1596	26⅞	26½	26⅝+	⅛
39⅞	34½	TexComm 1	13	29	39¼	39	39¼+	⅛
34⅞	28½	TexETr 1.85	7	110	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝—	¼
30¼	27⅛	TxET pf2.87		2	29	29	29	
25⅞	24⅛	TxET pf2.40		4	25	24⅞	24⅞	
35⅛	29	TexGasTr 2	7	44	35½	34⅞	35 +	⅛
34⅛	28½	TxGs pf1.50		1	34½	34½	34½—	⅜
36⅛	28	Texsolf 1.20	10	87	34½	34¼	34⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅞	Texaslnd 1b	10	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
129⅛	93½	TexInst 1	38	101	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛+	⅜
8⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	11	58	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .01b	9	136	20	19⅝	19⅞+	¼
20¼	17	TxPcLd .35e	16	1	18	18	18 +	⅛
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	9	680	18¼	18	18⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	Texfi Ind		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
28½	20⅛	Textron 1.20	9	308	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
26	19½	Textr pf1.40		214	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
18⅞	12⅛	Thiokol .70	6	29	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
42⅛	33	ThomBet .88	22	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
13½	7⅛	Thomln .40b	11	9	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
13⅞	7⅛	ThomJW .50	9	5	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	11	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
15⅛	12½	Ticor 1	11	68	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
38½	28½	TidwatM .80	6	20	35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
19½	13⅛	Tigerlnt .40	10	84	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
69½	59⅛	Timeinc 2	13	116	60	59⅛	59⅞—	½
23	18⅛	TimeMir .60	13	179	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
53⅛	36⅛	Timkn 2.20e	9	23	47⅝	47⅛	47½+	⅛
13⅛	9½	Tish Rlty		21	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14	7⅛	Todd Shipyd		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	52	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	⅛
19⅛	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	7	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	21	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
28⅛	19½	TraneCo .96	8	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅜
35⅛	29	TranUn 1.60	15	161	32⅛	32	32 —	½
14⅛	7½	TransW Air		683	12⅛	11½	11⅞	
16½	11⅞	TWApf 2		2	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Transam .62	9	248	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅞	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
13⅞	8⅛	Transco .80	6	116	12⅞	12½	12⅝+	⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	5	x12	10⅛	10	10	
26⅛	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	18	20	19⅞	20	
34⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	11	136	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛+	⅜
40	32⅛	Travelr pf2		9	35	35	35 +	⅜
11⅞	6⅛	TRE Corp		21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅛	18½	TriCon 1.52e		126	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅜
1⅛	7⅛	TriSou Mtge		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15½	10⅞	Trianlnd .90	14	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
12½	6½	Triang Pac		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅜
18⅛	15⅛	Trinity Ind	5	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	½
30½	24⅛	Tropican .30	19	214	27⅞	27½	27⅛	
36⅛	26⅛	TRWln 1.40	10	188	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛+	⅝
73⅛	58	TRW pf4.50		6	71½	71	71½+	½
84⅛	63⅛	TRW pf4.40		10	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛—	¼
216	171½	TRW pf4.25		1	219½	219½	219½+	5½
13½	11⅛	TucsonG .96	8	x89	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
15	8⅞	IwenCen .50	5	238	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅜
17⅛	11½	TycoLab .20	10	11	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
18⅛	16	Tyler Corp	6	52	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices June 8, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bank m	53⅝	54⅝
1st Bk Sy	44	44⅛
1stEmp S	6⅝	7½
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Harif NC	11½	12¼
Midl Bks	19¼	20¼
Shaw Cp	21¼	22¼
U Va Bks	15¼	15⅞
Va N Bnk	17¼	18¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	20½	21
G Reinsu	155	159
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	6½	7¼
AVM Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Acushnt	21¼	22¼
Addisn W	7⅝	8⅛
Adv Ros	2	2⅝
Alberts	6⅝	7½
Alico Inc	8⅝	9⅛
Allyn Bac	5⅛	5⅞
A El Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	34⅛	34⅝
Am Finl	7⅛	7⅝
Am Furn	2⅝	3⅛
Am Greet	8⅛	8⅝
A Micro	9½	10
Am Telev	17	17¼
Am Weld	10	11
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5⅞	6⅛
Anheus B	29⅝	29⅞
Ard Mgy	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWtG	19	19½
AMVIDA	⅛	¼
AsCC Bot	15	15⅝
AtlGas Lt	12½	12⅞
Baird At	3	3½
Bang Hy	12⅛	13
Bkam Rlt	6½	7
Bassett F	21⅛	22½
B yls Mk	8	8½
Beeline F	5½	6
Betz Lab	34½	35¼
Bibb Co	7⅛	8⅛
Bird Son	41½	43½
Birtchr	1⅛	1⅝
Bick Hills	18⅝	19¼
Bonze Int	3⅝	4⅛
Braden	5⅛	5⅝
Brinks	8⅛	8⅝
Brks Scg	16	16¾
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	5	5½
Buckeye	10⅛	10⅝
Burn Slm	4⅝	5¼
CalWSv	27½	29
Campl Ch	2⅝	3
Canrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	8⅝	9¼
Capln Air	2¼	2⅝
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Cp	2⅝	3
CenVt PS	13⅛	13½
Chm Lea	10	11
Chesa Ut	10⅛	11⅛
Chi Bridg	73½	75
Chilln Cp	6	6½
ChrisSe	125½	128½
Circle F	3½	4⅛
CitznUt A	32⅛	32⅛
CitznUt B	29⅛	29⅝
Clark Mf	28½	29½
Clow Cp	6⅝	7¼
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	12½	13¼
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	27⅝	28⅝
Con P p	25⅛	26½
Craw Co	9⅝	10½
Cross Co	14⅛	15¼
Cutlr Fed	2⅛	3
Danly M	6	7
Data Dgn	5⅝	6
Data 100	10	10½
Dayl Inc	39	40½
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	33⅛	34⅛
Delhi Oil	3⅞	4⅛
DeLux C	24½	25⅛
Def CanT	12⅛	13⅛
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	17	17⅝
Dixn Cru	16⅛	17
Docutel	7⅝	8
Dollar G	10	10⅝
Dorch G	9	9¼
Dow Jone	25⅝	26½
Doyle DB	12	12½
Dunkin D	6	6⅝
Duriron	25⅛	26⅛
Eberln In	2⅞	3⅝
Econ Lab	24⅞	25⅛
ElPas El	10⅛	10⅝
Elba Syst	2⅛	2⅝
Elder Be	7⅛	8⅛
Elec Nucl	7⅝	8½
Elec Mod	1⅛	2
Energy C	15⅛	16⅛
Entwistl	3½	4⅛
Equty Oil	20½	21
Ethan Al	20⅛	21
Fab Tek	⅞	1⅛
Fingrht	5	5⅝
Fst Bost	18⅝	19½
Flcknor	11⅞	11⅞
Fla W tU	⅝	1
Forest O	15½	15⅞
Frmklsl	⅞	1⅛
Fotomel	14¼	14⅝
rkln Cp	4	4⅝
Frnkln El	8⅝	9¼
Frnd Ice	20	20⅝
Gen RlEs	3⅛	4⅛
Gov EFin	9⅝	10½
Graph Cn	14	14⅝
Green Mt	10	10½
Grey Adv	11	11⅝
Gulf Intst	15	15⅝
Gyrodn	2⅛	3⅛
Harper R	8⅛	8⅝
Henred F	19½	20¼
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	12	12½
Horlz Res	1⅛	2⅛
Huds Pap	26⅛	27⅛
Hyatt Cp	5⅝	5⅝
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	4	4⅝
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	65½	67
Interc En	9	10
Intrmt G	12⅞	13⅞
InBk Wsh	3½	3⅞
IaSou Ut	22⅞	23⅞
Jamsby	11⅞	12½
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	13½	14¼
Kaisr Stl	36	37
KaisStl pf	18⅝	19⅛
Kalvar	3⅛	3½
Kaman A	22⅛	23
K mpg A	8⅛	8⅝
Kate Grs	½	¾
Kaysam	3⅛	3⅝
Kear Tr	6⅝	7⅛
Kelly Svc	17⅝	18½
Keuff Ess	14⅛	15⅛
Keye Fib	13½	13⅞
Key CusF	7⅝	8⅛
King Int	1⅛	1⅝
Knap Vog	17⅛	18⅛
Lance In	21½	22⅛
Land Res	1⅛	1⅝
Lane Co	23½	24½
Lin Bcast	15⅛	15⅝
Loe Elrn	3½	4⅛
Madisn G	12⅝	13⅛
Mal Rlty	⅜	1
Mallkrt	38⅛	39⅛
Manor C	4	4½
Maul LP	10⅛	10⅝
McCor	32⅛	33½
McQuay	16⅛	17⅛
Measur	12⅞	13⅝
Medtrn	28	28⅝
Merld In	1⅛	2
Mdlsx W	13½	14¼
Midld C	2⅝	2⅞
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millipr	22	23⅛
Miner In	1⅞	2⅝
Minn Gas	19	19⅝
Miss Vl G	15⅛	16⅛
Mrs S Pie	16½	17
Monf Col	5½	5⅞
Moore P	7⅛	8⅛
Moore S	16⅛	17⅛
Morg Res	1⅝	1⅞
Mostek	16⅛	16⅞
Motch M	3⅝	4⅛
Mot Club	1⅞	2⅛
Mueller	12⅛	13⅛
Narag Cp	6½	7¼
Nat G&O	10⅛	11
Nat Lib	4⅛	4⅝
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw Rl	3⅝	4⅛
NJ Nat G	13⅝	14½
Nielsn A	17⅛	17⅞
Nielsn B	17⅞	17⅞
NoCar Gs	11⅝	11¾
NoEOl Un	18⅝	19½
Nortrp Ki	9⅝	18⅛
NW NatG	8⅛	8⅝
NW PuSv	16½	17⅛
Noxel Cp	15⅛	15⅝
Ogilvy M	26⅝	27½
Ohio Ferr	21	22
Oil Shale	4⅞	5⅛
Ormont	8⅛	9⅛
Otter TP	17⅛	17⅞
Over NA	6½	7⅛
Pabst Br	24⅝	25⅛
PacGa R	23	23¼
Pakco	⅛	1⅛
Parks H	3⅝	4⅛
Pauley P	6½	7¼
Pearl Mf	15½	16½
P Enter	15⅝	15⅞
PnzlOff B	13⅝	14
Pepsi BW	9½	10
Petran H	11	11⅛
Petrolit	67½	69
Pettibon	28	29
Philip L	11	11¼
Piedmt A	4⅛	4⅝
Pinkrtn	33½	34¼
Pion HiB	16⅛	17½
Pistilin	2¼	3¼
Possis Cp	1⅞	2⅛
Progrp	1⅛	1⅝
Pub S NC	10⅞	11¼
P Bermet	17	18
PutD Cap	6	6¼
Qual Inns	2¼	3⅛
Rapen Pr	1⅞	2⅛
Rghall C	5⅛	5⅝
Raych Cp	143	148
Raymnd	12	13
Recog Eq	8⅝	8⅛
Road Ex	47½	48¼
Robin M	13¼	14¼
Roselon	4⅝	4⅞
Rouse	4⅛	4½
Rus Stov	12½	13¼
Sadlier	2½	3
Scan Dat	2⅛	2½
Scripps H	27	29
Sels Delt	2⅛	2½
Seneca F	2⅛	3
Seven U	35⅛	36
Snap Tls	33⅛	34⅛
Sollst Sc	7⅛	8⅛
S Cal Wat	11½	12¼
Sw Gs Cp	9⅛	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14⅝	15⅛
Standyn	21⅛	22⅛
Std Regis	16	16⅝
St n HPd	14½	15½
Sterlg Str	4⅝	5½
Strawb Cl	27½	29
Super El	6⅛	6⅝
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅞
Tampax	31⅛	32⅛
Taylr Wi	12⅞	12⅞
Tech Pub	11½	12½
Tecum P	41⅛	43½
Tennant	29⅛	31½
Titny Co	8⅝	8⅞
Transo O	11½	12
Trico Pd	27⅛	28⅛
Tritn OG	1⅛	2⅛
Tymshr	23⅛	23⅛
Tyson F	16⅛	16⅝
Un McGil	10⅛	11¼
US Bkntt	7⅛	7⅝
US Surg	10⅛	10
US TrkLn	15⅛	16⅛
Up Pn P	16¼	17
Valley Gs	8⅛	9½
VanD Air	8½	9⅛
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6⅛	6⅝
Ventron	30⅛	31⅛
Wads Pu	8½	9
Wsh NG	11⅛	12⅛
Webb Re	6⅛	6⅝
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2⅝
Weight W	6⅛	6⅝
Welkirn	1⅛	2
Weling M	7⅛	7⅝
Well Gar	5	5⅝
Welsbch	3½	4⅛
Wstn Mlo	1½	1⅞
Westmd	58⅛	59
Wdwrd L	25⅝	25⅞
Wright W	4	4⅝
ZionUt B	22	23

Currency Rates

June 8, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7295	4.8330	106.28*	57.635*	32.23y	—	6.8880*	110.00*	44.58*
Brussels (c)	39.63	70.365	15.438	8.27	4.676*	14.526	—	15.975	6.471
Frankfurt	2.5683	4.5540	—	54.23*	3.092x	94.12*	6.478*	103.40*	41.925*
London (z)	1.7700	—	4.473	8.3780	1,507	4.825	70.13	4.425	10.8360
Milan	848.30	1,504.60	330.40	179.10	—	311.05	21.381	341.65	138.57
Paris	4.734	8.398	184.480*	—	6.5935x	173.750*	11.9575*	190.700*	77.450*
Zurich	2.5015	4.4376	97.28*	52.83*	0.2943*	91.60*	6.26*	—	40.5

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.12575; Escudo: 30.88; Israeli £: 7.83; Peseta: 67.955; Schilling: 18.40; Sw. krona: 4.4405; Yen: 300.05; Belgian financial franc: 40.225; Hong Kong $: 4.9250; Canadian $: 0.9784.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	95¼	96¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	100⅝	101⅛
Aust-Swiss "-87	92½	93½
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
BFCE 8⅛-83	99	100
B.N.P. 9½-81	102⅛	103⅛
Borregaard 8⅛-86	96	97
British Gas 9-81	99½	100½
Broken Hill 10-90	102	103
Broken Hill 9½-81	101½	102½
Carrier 8-87	93	94
CNE 9⅛-85	99½	100½
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103	104
Cons Food 7½-91	89½	90½
Conoco 8-86	98	99
Cont Tel 8⅛-86	99	100
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Cut Ham 8-87	93¼	94¼
Dana 8-87	93	94
Denmark 9-82	101	103
Denmark 7½-90	85½	86½
Dow Corn 8½-86	101½	102½
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
ECS 8⅛-81	100½	101½
ECS 9⅛-85	101⅛	101⅛
EIB 9⅛-85	101½	102½
Erap 9⅛-85	101¼	102¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	103	105
Esso 7½-78	100⅞	101⅛
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¼	101¼
Eurofima 8½-83	98¾	99¾
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gen Mills 8-86	100	101
Gen Mot 8⅛-86	104	105
Gould 9⅛-83	101½	102½
Haas 8⅛-86	101	102
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100¾	101¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¼	98¼
Kimberley 8½-86	101½	102½
Michelin 9¼-86	99½	100½
Michelin 7½-88	85½	86½
Miles 9¼-80	103	104
Modo 9½-83	99¾	100¾
Montreal 9⅛-81	102	103
Montreal 9¼-83	101½	102½
Motorola 8-87	97½	98½
New Brunsw. 9-83	100½	101½
N Zealand 9¼-82	102¼	103¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
NorskHyd 9⅛-85	103½	104½
NorthAMR 7⅛-79	99½	100½
Norway 9-80	102¾	103¾
Norway 8½-81	100⅞	101⅞
Ontario H 8⅛-86	101¾	102¾
Oslo 9-88	99	100
Otis-Elev 8⅛-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9⅛-81	102¾	103¾
Pac.Light 8-88	93	94
Pennwlt 8-87	95¼	96¼
Prov.Quebec 9-82	100⅞	101⅞
Prov.Quebec 7½-8	90¼	91¼
Ralston 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Richardson 8⅛-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Scanraft 8⅛-88	99¾	100¾
Scott 8⅛-86	101½	102½
Seagram 9-83	101½	102½
SFE 9-83	100¼	101¼
Shell 8-86	98¼	99¼
Shell 7½-87	94½	95½
Skandin 10⅛-87	105½	106½
SNCF 9¼-81	101½	102½
St. Ind. 8⅛-80	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	103	104
S. Handels 9¼-86	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	93½	94½
Tenneco 7½-79	99½	100½
Tenneco 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Textron 7⅛-87	88¼	89¼
Transocean 8-86	98½	99½
Transocean 7½-87	95½	96½
Union Oil 7-79	100	101
Union Oil 7½-87	95	96
Utah 8-87	95¼	96¼
Volvo 9½-85	101½	102½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4⅛-87	81½	82½
Ashland 5-88	83	85
Beatrice 6¼-91	111	113
Beatrice 4½-92	95½	97½
Borden 6⅝-91	106	108
Borden 5-92	97	99
BroadHale 4⅛-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	78	80
Chevron 5-88	114	116
Chrysler 4⅛-88	59½	61½
Chrysler 5-88	65½	67½
Conl Tel 5½-88	75	77
Cumm In 6¼-88	87½	89½
Dart Ind 4⅛-88	76½	78½
EastKodak 4½-88	110	112
Econ Lab 4⅛-87	76	78
Firestone 5-88	87½	89½
Ford 6-86	96	98
Ford 5-88	84	86
Gen Elec 4¼-87	82½	84½
Gen Food 4½-82	82½	84½
Gillette 4⅛-82	80	82
Gillette 4⅛-87	75½	77½
Gould 5-87	90	92
Gulf West 5-88	97	99
Honeywell 6-86	82	84
I.S.E. 6⅛-89	80	82
ITT 4⅛-87	74	76
Komatsu 7⅛-90	105	107
Matsushita 6⅛-90	114½	116½
Mitsui 7⅛-90	101½	103
McDerm 4⅛-87	147½	149½
Morgan JP 4⅛-87	112½	114½
Nabisco 5⅛-88	91	93
Owe Ill 4½-87	102½	104½
Penney JC 4½-87	78	80
Phil Lamb 4⅛-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	79½	81½
Revlon 4⅛-83	112	114
Revlon 4⅛-87	96	98
Sperry 4⅛-88	95	97
Squibb Intl 4⅛-87	74	76
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
UnCarb 4⅛-82	118½	120½
WarnLam 4½-87	81½	83½
WarnLam 4⅛-88	79	81
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Bon.Itrade—Index (Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.33	90.88	102.37
Previous	100.28	90.85	102.88

ELLE EMISSION

Le présent avis est publié à titre d'information seulement.

FRANCETEL

Société française de financement des télécommunications

Emprunt 6 3/4 % 1976/91 de fr.s. 50 000 000

avec garantie inconditionnelle de la

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (SUISSE) S.A.
HANDELSBANK N.W./ZURICH
BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG
BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANQUE PRIVÉE S.A.
LA ROCHE & CO.
SCHWEIZERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND HANDELSBANK
BANCA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA

Aargauische Hypotheken- und Handelsbank
Bank in Gossau
Bank in Menziken
Bank vom Linthgebiet
Banque Romande
Banque Vaudoise de Crédit
Basellandschaftliche Hypothekenbank
EKO Hypothekar- und Handelsbank
Luzerner Landbank

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.20
Albert Heijn	103
Algembank	380
Amrobank	70.30
A'dam	65
Fokker	30.50
Heineken	136.10
H.V.A.	50.50
Holl-Am-H	94.50
Hoogovens	51.20
K.L.M.	107.50
*Nlt Neder	85.70
Pakhoed	119.50
Philips new	30.10
Robeco	193.40
Rolinco	146
Royal Dutch	125.90
Unilever	*120.90
Van Ommer	229
VerMach	150

*Ex-Dividend.

Brussels

Arbed	4,070
Brux-Lamb	1,930
Cock Dugrée	838
Electrobel	5,680
GB-Ino-BM	1,655
Hoboken	3,809
Pétrofina	4,940
Ph Gevaert	1,182
Soc. Générale	2,385
Solvay	2,550
Un. Minière	1,128

Frankfurt

AEG	90.80
BASF	162
Bayer	137
Commerzbk	185.20
Cont. Gummi	92.50
Daimler	340
Demag	174.90
DeutBank	288.50
DresdeBk	206.50
Hoechst	152.30
Gels Aktien	76
Hoesch	57.50
Karlstd	392
Kaufhof	240
KHD	159.50
Lufthansa	90.50
Mannesmann	380
Metallgesell	245
Neckermann	99
Rheinstahl	—
RWE new	150.60
Schering	330
Siemens	286.20
Thyssen	122.20
Veba	117.80
Volkswagen	135

London

Anglo-Am	3.01
Anglo-Am cp	£23.00
Barclay Bk	2.75
Beecham Gr	3.68
BICC	1.17
Boots	1.21
Bowater	1.97
Brit-Am Tob	3.69
Brit Oxyg	0.62
Brit Pet	6.21
Burmah	0.43
CadburySc	0.50
Chartered	1.56
Courtaulds	1.33
Daggafont	0.26
DeBeer D	2.27
Decca Rec	2.19
Distillers	1.45
Dunlop	0.81
E Mustiine	2.33
GEC	1.51
FreeStGed	£14.50
GKN	3.18
Glaxo Gr	3.86
Gold Fields	1.77
Gt Un St	1.87
Guinness	1.28
Hawker-Sidd	0.44
Hudson Bay	£14.00
Imp Chem	3.58
Imps	0.73
Mark & Spen	0.91
MetalBox	2.61
Nichols	0.66
Plessey	0.73
Rand Mines	1.67
Rank Org	1.65
Royal Dutch	£38.00
R.T.Z.	2.16
Shell	4.37
Thorn (A)	2.29
Tube Invest	3.45
Union Carb	3.11
Vickers	1.75
War L3½	£25.08
West Deep	£10.00
West Drief	£24.50
West Hold	£19.00
West Min	1.78
Woolworth	0.61
ZCI	0.27

Milan

Bastogi	850
Erbe	1,830
Erc Marelli	351
Fiat	1,360
Finsider	230
Generali	42,000
IFI	1,840
Italgas	386
Italsider	380
LaRinas	57.25
Montedis	393
Olivetti	996
Pirelli	809
Snia Visco	1,195
Terni	232

Paris

Air Liquide	373
Alimentaire	81
BSN	654
Carrefour	1,848
Cim Lafarge	225
Citroën	54.30
Cie Bancaire	316
CFP	132
CGE	319.50
CCF	105.50
Ferodo	439
Imétal	115
L'Oréal	960
Mach Bull	38.60
Michelin	1,324
Moët-Henn	530
Moulinex	285
Paribas	180
PUK	108.50
Penarroya	51.15
Perrier	112.50
Peugeot	297.10
Rh Poulenc	95.05
Sacilor	68
St Gobain	133
Suez	239.10
Télémécan	769
Thomson	219
Usinor	68.30

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,240
Buerhle	1,610
B Boveri	1,685
Ciba Geigy	1,400
Cr Suisse	2,560
Fischer	575
HofRochN	9,575
Nestlé	3,390
Sandoz	4,960
Sté B Suisse	411
Sulzer	2,710
U.B. Suisse	3,090

*Ex-Dividend.

May 1976

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

LITTON INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL N.V.

US $ 40,000,000

MEDIUM TERM LOAN

guaranteed by

LITTON INDUSTRIES INC.

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

CONTINENTAL BANK
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

KREDIETBANK N.V.

SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK – Nassau

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK N.A. – London Branch

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF DALLAS – London Branch

Agent Bank
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 8

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		U						
25¼	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	2	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
16⅞	13½	UGICp 1.40	6	7	15½	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	9	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	UMET Tr		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
49	44	UnINV 2.86e	9	2	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	10	114	9⅛	9½	9⅝	
65½	61⅞	UCamp 1.60	15	121	63⅞	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅜
76⅞	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	12	360	69⅛	68⅝	69	+ ½
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	28	57	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	157	14¼	14	4⅛	
48½	45	UnEl pf4.56		z30	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	+ 1¼
51⅛	44	UnEl pf4.50		z100	48	47	48	+ 2
44	40	UnEl pf4		z20	42½	42½	42½	+K
37½	33	UnEl pf3.50		z10	36½	36½	36½	
29	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	Un Fidelity	6	19	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
53⅝	49⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	343	52⅛	51½	51¾	— ¼
69½	52½	UOCa pf2.50		61	67	66½	67	+ ⅜
90	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	115	87⅛	86¼	86¾	— ⅝
15⅞	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Uniona Inc		2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10½	7¼	Uniroyal .50	10	313	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
82¼	71	Uniryl pf8		z320	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞	+ 1⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	UnitCp .77e		8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10	5¾	U FinCal .24	6	16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
22½	14	UGasP 1.32	4	84	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
13¼	7⅛	Ur Guarnty	30	35	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25½	22⅝	U Il'um 2.32	6	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	UnitInd .50	6	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅝	UnitIn pf.42		15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	6	7	5	4⅞	5	
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅞	UnitMM .80		19	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
28⅝	15⅝	Un Nuclr	17	338	28⅛	27	27⅞	+ ⅝
3⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		36	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	UnitRefg .48	6	133	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	15	26	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16¾	USGyps 1.60	11	91	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
28⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80		6	26	25⅝	26	
10⅞	5⅛	US Hom .16	9	375	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	
7¼	3⅝	US Ind .20	15	114	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅛	6⅞	USLeasg .32	5	52	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
3T	1⅞	US RltyInv		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	19⅛	US Shoe 1.05	7	196	26⅛	25⅝	26	— ½
17½	51	US Steel	9	571	52⅞	51⅝	52⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	19⅛	US Tobac 1	11	33	21⅛	21	21	— ½
34½	30⅜	UnTech 1.20	8	1149	32⅛	31⅜	31⅛	+ ⅛
155¼	113½	UnTech pf8		159	147	145	147	+ 4
17	14	UniTel 1.12	8	204	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	UniTel wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ½
24½	21¾	UnTel pf1.50		5	22	22	22	+ ¼
9⅝	4⅛	Unitrod .05e	10	29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
15⅝	11¾	Univar .56	6	51	12	12	12	+ ⅛
25	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	17	23	23	23	— ⅛
13⅝	10	UOP		43	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
48½	37¼	Upjohn .96	16	305	37¾	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	USLIFE .36	5	156	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11½	9⅞	UslifeF .96a		10	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
57½	46¾	Utahinl 1a	12	147	55⅝	55⅛	55½	+ ⅜
34¼	27⅝	UtahPL 2.80	9	65	33⅝	33⅝	33½	+ ⅛
32½	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		9	30	30	30	— ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	5	48	32¼	31¾	32	— ⅛
		V						
8½	7⅛	ValleyIn .40	4	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	Varian .20	12	99	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24	15½	Veeder .80	16	88	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		12	5	4⅞	4⅞	
7	4⅛	Venice .20	25	8	4½	4⅝	4½	
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
21	20⅝	Vetco .05e	7	185	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
28¾	22⅛	VF Cp 1.18	8	120	22¼	22¼	22¼	
11⅞	7⅛	Viacom Int	9	26	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Victor Comp		10	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅞	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	7	484	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
91	83	VaEP pf8.84		z20	90½	90½	90½	+ 1½
82	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z40	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
80	72½	VaEP pf7.45		z2430	75	73½	74½	+ 1½
30¾	27⅝	VaEP pf2.90		9	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	6	9	6	5⅞	6	
18⅝	11½	VSI Corp .68	7	19	17½	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
20	18⅞	Vulcan Mtr 1	8	5	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅜
		W						
48	42½	WabR pf4.50		z50	47	47	47	
26⅞	18⅛	Wachova .76	7	x21	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
		Wachova wd		57	24	23⅝	23⅝	
17⅝	39½	Wach pf2.20		15	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		21	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
16½	12⅛	Walgreen 1	9	27	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	28⅝	WikrA 1.40a	9	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	WalMart .08	14	39	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	
10⅝	8	WardFd .47t	13	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	Warnaco .80		39	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
25⅝	17½	WrnCom .60	28	40	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
38½	30	WarnerL 1	15	1942	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	12	49	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	12¾	WashStl 1	8	7	18	18	18	+ ⅛
22½	19½	WesWat 1.60	9	13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	WasteM .05e	7	135	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
35⅞	25	WatkinJ .32	13	24	28	28	28	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	13	x3	6	6	6	— ⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	8	4	5½	5½	5½	
18⅝	13⅞	Wea pf2.20k		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅞	5½	Weathrd .40	9	2	8½	8½	8½	
7⅝	3⅞	Webb Del E	11	57	6	5⅞	5⅞	
36	19⅝	WelsMkt .72	9	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	8	12	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
8T	5⅝	WellFM .13e		4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
16	47½	WIPP pf4.50		z90	50¼	50	50	— ⅛
42⅝	33½	WstPtPep 2	8	12	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	WnAirL .40a	29	54	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23⅝	17⅝	WnBnc 1.40	6	100	21	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
15½	11⅝	WnNorA .40	4	20	13⅛	13	13⅛	
13⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	7	16	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅞	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	8	x108	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13	WestgEl .97	6	8685	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	10	48	41½	40⅝	41⅝	+ ½
25½	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	6	3	21¼	21	21	— ½
49T	37	Weyerhr .80	29	338	44⅞	44½	44⅝	+ ½
66⅝	15¼	Weyr pf2.80		36	60½	60	60¼	+ ½
22⅝	18	WheelFr .60	10	36	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
23⅝	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		10	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
19	53	WhelPit pf 6		y200	55¼	55	55	— ⅛
49	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		y20	47½	47½	47½	+ 1¼
34¾	24⅝	Whirlpol .80	13	79	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	40	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ½
9⅝	3⅝	White Mot		47	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27¼	14⅝	Whitling 1.30	5	9	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Whittaker	15	94	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29	20	WilimsCos 1	5	320	20w7	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	WlshrO .12e	8	17	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	36½	WinnDx 1.44	13	9	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	Winnebago		129	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
30	24¼	WiscElPw 2	9	150	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
90	84⅝	WisE pf7.75		z30	86	85½	85½	— ½
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	9	8	17½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	16⅝	WiscPL 1.52	8	21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
18½	15⅝	WiscPS 1.38	8	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	8	10	25½	25⅝	25½	
6⅝	3⅝	Wo'vrW .10e	7	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
19½	13	Wometco .66	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .10e	2	53	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
22½	13⅝	WoodPet .30	7	34	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	20¼	Wo'wth 1.20	6	141	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
39¼	31½	Wolw pf2.20		3	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
6⅝	4	World Airw	9	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
75⅝	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	25	75¼	75⅛	75⅛	+ ½
10½	5⅝	Wurlitzer .20	7	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Wylain .60	17	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Wyly Corp		16	3⅝	3	3	
		X - Y - Z						
68⅝	48¾	XeroxCp 1	17	753	54½	53¾	54⅛	+ ⅝
11⅝	7½	Xtra Inc	69	28	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
11⅝	6¼	Yates Ind		6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
13	9⅝	YngSDr .15t	70	83	12¼	11	11⅛	— 1
21½	16½	ZaleCorp .80	7	37	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	43	13⅝	13	13⅝	
9½	5⅝	Zayre Corp	6	59	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	17	156	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
14⅝	9½	Zurnind .40	9	47	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 8

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	7	AAR Cp .30	16	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	AAV Cos .32	5	2	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅛	AlcrdWi .40b	60	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2	1	Acme Hami		10	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Action .20a	5	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2	Adam Russl	8	36	3¼	3	3	— ½
12⅝	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	17	34	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	A&EPlast P	5	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Aegis Corp	7	97	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		15	2	2	2	
3¼	1½	AfflCap .88t		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	After Six .20	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3	1⅛	AIC Photo		8	2	2	2	
6⅝	4⅝	Alaska Airl	3	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	AlbaWa .05e	5	2	3	3	3	
9⅝	6⅝	Alcolac .15e	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅝	4⅝	Alleghy Airl		15	5⅝	5½	5½	
2	1	AlldArt Ind		41	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
31	18⅝	AlldTh 1.40	7	5	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
2⅝	1	Alpha Ind		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Altamil .10a	5	5	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
2	11-16	Altec Corp	14	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Altec Crp pf		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
48½	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	46½	46½	46½	— ½
13⅝	7⅝	AMAX wt		9	12½	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Am Agronics		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Amint Pict	3	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	A Isare Tr	5	12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
16⅝	11	AMaizeA .48	4	52	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	AmMot Inns		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
34	30	AmPetrof 2	7	3	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
9	4⅝	A Precs .20a	6	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	A SafEq .11t	4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15	10⅝	AmScle .84e	20	33	13⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	AmTec .05a	388	3	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	A mUtlS 89e		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	9	ARIC Corp	7	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
5½	3¼	AndreR .20e	10	1	3½	3½	3½	—
7⅛	3⅝	Ankan .20	11	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	Apolld Data	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Ariz CL .10e	26	2	5	5	5	
18½	10⅝	ArminCp .12	5	37	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	7⅝	Asamera .25	11	77	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Aspro .50a	5	5	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Astrex Inc	50	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Atco Ind	100	21	1	1	1	
1⅝	⅞	AT Inc		5	1	1	1	
3⅝	½	Atl Richf wt		28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	Atlas CM B	11	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt		88	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
16½	12⅝	Augatinc .15	18	3	15½	14⅝	15½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Austral Oil	13	18	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	AutoTrn .70t	11	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
5	2¼	Auto Bldg	27	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Autmat Rad	8	41	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	AutmSvc .30	6	2	9	9	9	
16⅝	11¼	AVC Cp .40	3	8	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
4	2	AVEMC .16	7	107	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	AVX Cp .12e	13	167	10⅝	9½	10⅛	+ 1⅛
		B						
13	9¼	BaldorEl .20	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
16½	12⅝	BanFd 1.15e		12	15½	15⅝	15½	
1⅛	⅝	BanaPun wt		9	¾	¾	¾	
11⅝	6¼	BanstrCH Lt	6	58	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
3	1⅝	Barclay .04	12	12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
5½	2⅝	Barnes Eng		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
9	6⅝	Barnwl .85e	21	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	BarryR .03e	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	5⅝	BarryWr .44	6	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Barth Sp .28	10	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Bartons Cdy		3	2½	2⅝	2½	
2⅝	1¼	Baruch Fost	18	41	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4	2	Bell Ind .08	5	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6	3⅝	Benrus Crp	7	10	4	4	4	
17⅝	6⅝	Berg Bruns	18	36	8	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	13	Brg B pf1.15		14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	BernzOmo		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	BervenC .06		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Beverly Ent	21	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	9¼	Bic Pen .36	9	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	BigDad .30e	7	11	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¼	BlonySm .72	4	27	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ½
6⅝	4½	Blessng .10e	8	2	6	6	6	
4¼	2⅝	Blount .10e	6	x10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	5	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Bodin Ar .40	8	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	BoltBer .20		8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
29¼	15	BowVall .10	118	228	25	23	24⅝	+ 1⅝
17⅝	10⅝	BradRe .15e	5	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	BrauldN .20	9	45	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	Brascan A 1	3	32	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
27	15	BraumEn .80	6	12	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Breeze Corp		2	3	3	3	
18⅝	13¼	BrewerC .80	15	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	BroDart Ind	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅝	9	BrooksP .20e	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	BrownCo wt		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	11⅝	BrnF A .52b	8	7	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15¼	12	BrnF B .52b	8	8	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
5	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	9-16	BRT Rl .30e		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3-16	1-16	BRT Rlt wt		17	1-16	1-16	1-16	
2⅞	1½	BTU Eng		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16½	12⅝	Bondy 1.08	7	95	15½	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Burgess Ind	6	3	4⅝	4	4	
12	8⅝	Burnsint .60	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8	Butlerint .50	5	17	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
30⅝	18⅝	Buttes G Oil	6	61	22⅝	21⅞	22	
		C						
9	5½	Cablcom Gn	5	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	12¼	Caldor .25b	8	31	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Calcomp		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	10¼	Cal PriCm 1	10	2	14½	14½	14½	
8⅝	7	Camco Inc	7	67	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
4 13-16	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		4	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16	
4 3-16	2⅝	CdnExp .05e	9	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Cdn Homstd	18	15	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
15⅝	14⅝	CdInPA 1.50	6	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
6	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Cdn Merrill	29	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
48¼	35⅝	Cdn SuprOil	12	2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
3¼	1	Capehart Cp		10	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
26¼	17⅝	Carbon .80a	6	55	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ 1
8⅝	5¼	Caressa .20	6	30	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
75	64	Carnat 1.40	15	53	71⅝	71⅛	71½	+ ½
13⅝	11¼	CaroPipl 1	7	5	13	13	13	
1¼	1-32	Carr wt		10	1-32	1-32	1-32	
5⅝	2	Carrols Dev		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅝	14⅝	Castle AM 1	5	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
16⅝	13½	CasFd 1.20a		41	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Castleton In	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	CelluCraft	8	1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	4¼	CentSec .35e		1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Century Fac	9	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21½	16⅞	CerM pf2.25		14	21¼	21¼	21¼	
2⅝	1⅝	Certified Cp		9	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Certron Cp		22	¾	¾	¾	
2⅛	1¼	Cetec Corp	12	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Champ Hom		572	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
6½	3½	Charir Med	5	4	4⅛	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	6⅝	CHB Food	4	2	7⅝	7	7	[illegible]
20⅝	15⅞	ChRivt 1.60	10	6	19⅝	19½	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	1¼	Christian Co	6	3	2⅛	2⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅞	Cinerama		10	2	2	2	[illegible]
7⅝	5¼	Circle K .32	6	x18	6	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	8⅞	CK Pet .15e	10	26	15⅝	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅛	8	Clark Gr .30	11	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	[illegible]
10⅞	6⅝	Clarkson .20	5	x20	7⅝	7	7	[illegible]
10⅞	7	Clausing .64	4	3	8	7⅝	8	[illegible]
9	4⅛	Clopay .12e	17	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	4	32	3⅛	2⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	1-16	CMI Inv wt		26	⅛	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
33¼	22⅞	Coachm .30e	7	15	23⅞	20½	[illegible]	[illegible]
3½	2	Cohuinc .12t	12	2	2½	2½	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅝	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	6	11⅝	11½	11½	[illegible]
19½	12⅝	Coleman .52	14	22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
4⅝	3¼	Colon Coml		3	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	3⅞	ColwellC .28	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅝	13	CombE .05r	9	14	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
13⅝	9¼	ComAll .30a	5	4	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	11⅞	ComMH .60b	6	6	14¼	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅞	6⅝	CoPsycC .30	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	16¼	ComPS 1.62	7	13	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅛	ComuDyn	6	2	1¼	1¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅞	⅝	Comput Inv	58	28	1⅝	1⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅞	4⅝	Concrd Fab	2	39	8¼	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
10¾	5⅞	Condec Crp	3	8	8¼	8¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅝	3¼	Connlly Con	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
11½	8½	Conrock .60	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅝	6¼	Con Oil Gas	12	190	11⅝	11¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
9¼	3½	Consyne Cp	12	5	8	7⅝	8	[illegible]
1½	⅝	Cont Mater		23	1⅛	1	1	[illegible]
1	¼	Cont Tel wt		25	⅜	⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
12¼	5⅝	Cook El .40	14	10	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	14½	Cook Ind .40	8	7	16⅞	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅞	Cordon Intl	13	24	3	2⅞	3	[illegible]
14⅝	9	Core Labs	10	6	13¼	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅝	1⅝	Cosco Inc		3	2¼	2¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
4¼	1⅝	Coit Corp	6	11	2⅝	2⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	½	CoitCorp wt		6	½	½	[illegible]	[illegible]
11-16	3-16	Cousins wt		1	5-16	5-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	13	CoxCbl Com	17	5	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15¼	8⅝	Craig .20	5	50	12½	11⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
18¼	12	Crompton	14	2	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	30⅞	CrossAT 1	12	14	33	32⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	15½	CwnCPt .60r	3	8	21	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅞	6¼	CRS Des .32	5	7	7⅛	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅝	5¼	CrutcR .55e	10	363	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅝	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		6	9¼	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅞	6⅝	Cubic Cp .22	6	19	10	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	6⅝	CW Tran .40	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
		D						
7⅝	3⅝	Damson Oil	23	345	7⅛	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
20¾	12¾	Daniel .16b	7	6	16⅞	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
43½	32⅝	Data Dcumt	6	2	34½	34⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅞	4⅝	Dataprod	9	43	9⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅝	5½	DayMln .10e		25	8	7⅝	8	[illegible]
14½	9¼	Del Labs .28	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
1¼	7-16	DeltaCp Am		4	9-16	½	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅝	7	Den Tal Ez	8	25	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2⅝	1	Designcr Jw		4	1⅝	1⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
8½	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	8	25	4⅝	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	4½	Digicon Inc	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	15⅝	DillardSt .40	6	1	16	16	16	[illegible]
1¾	11-16	Diodes Inc		8	1¼	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅛	1⅝	DisFab .07e	7	2	2	2	2	[illegible]
16	11½	Diversey .56	7	x23	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
10½	6⅝	Dixilyn .20e	3	13	8¼	8	8	[illegible]
46	32	Dome Petrl	19	26	42¼	42⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
47002 Abby Glen	$5¾	475	420	—95
1250 Abitibi	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2010 Acklands	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
2375 Agnico E	475	460	475	+15
650 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14635 Alta Gas A	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
33 Algo Cent	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
1600 Alminex	$6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1500 Argus C pr	$15½	15½	15½	— ½
2350 Atco A	$15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
1740 BP Can	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3000 Banister C	$9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
23817 Bank N S	$40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
3400 Baton B	$9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
9334 Bell Canad	$47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
4050 Beth Cop A	$14¼	13½	14¼	+ ⅝
11400 Block Bros	410	400	410	+10
1000 Bovis Cor	86	86	86	
5400 Braior Res	340	335	340	
5827 Brameda	131	130	130	— 4
12850 Brenda M	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
7500 Bridger	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
200 BC Forest	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
54750 BC Phone	$12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 7, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3330 Brunswk	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	
100 Buddd Auto	$5½	5½	5½	— ¼
10 Burns Fds	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
910 Cad Frv	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	
1550 Cal Pow A	$29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
1000 Camflo	$9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
800 Campau A	480	470	480	+10
7082 C Nor West	$8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
5000 C Pakrs C	$23	23	23	
1185 Can Perm	$18¼	18⅛	18¼	
5550 Can Trust A	$22½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
1400 C Tong	390	380	380	—25
1100 C Cablesy	$17½	17½	17½	— ¼
300 Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4020 Cl Bk Com	$27	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
1995 Cdn Tire A	$48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
1000 C Ultties	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	
700 Candel Oil	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
200 Cassiar	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1580 Celanese	$5⅛	5	5	
8300 Chieftan D	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
1000 Coch Will	30	30	30	
4340 C Holiday I	315	310	310	— 5
700 Con Bldg	233	233	233	
1115 Con Distrb	400	395	395	— 5
8504 Cons Gas	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	
4270 Con Fardy	440	420	420	—10
4100 Craigmt	$6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
2550 Crush Intl	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
40 Cyprus	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
185 Denison	$59½	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅛
700 Dicknsn	$5⅛	5	5	+10
1582 Dofasco A	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
1400 Dom Store	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
900 D Textle A	$9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
675 Du Pont	$17½	17⅝	17⅝	
900 Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
120 East Mal	208	208	208	+ 8
6575 Electro A	$5⅛	5	5	
600 Emco	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
4135 Falcon C	$8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
53 Falcon	$36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
200 Fed Ind A	$5½	5½	5½	— ¼
1170 Francana	$8¼	8	8¼	— ¼
600 G Distrb A	$8	8	8	
1000 Gnt Mascot	133	133	133	— 4
3100 Gibraltar	$7½	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
100 Goodyear	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
800 Graff G	$34	34	34	— ½
9200 Granduc	165	135	151	+16
75 Gt Oil Sds	490	490	490	—10
600 GL Paper	$31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¼
200 Gt W Life	$53	53	53	
8 Greyhnd	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
2005 Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1200 Hambro C	310	300	300	—10
4738 Hawker S	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
577 Hayes D A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4600 H Bay Co	$20¼	20	20	— ¼
600 IAC	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
300 Indusmin	$8½	8½	8½	
200 Inland Gas	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
1008 Int Mogul	250	240	250	+ 4
3238 Int Pipe A	$14½	14⅝	14⅝	
1000 Inv Grp A	$7	7	7	
1312 Jannock	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
4400 Kaiser Re	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
850 Kaps Tran	161	161	161	— 2
500 Kelsey H	$12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
3808 Kerr A A	$13	13	13	
580 Koffler A	465	465	465	—10
1137 Labatt A	$16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
700 Lacana	375	370	370	—10
500 LOnt Cem	370	370	370	—10
200 LL Lac	145	145	145	
500 Lob Co A	440	440	440	— 5
2900 Lob Co B	440	440	440	
300 Mclan H A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2136 MB Ltd	$21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
1100 Madsen	47	47	47	
225 M Lf Mills	$29	29	29	— ⅛
990 Matgml A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19615 Moore	$43¼	41⅝	41⅝	—1⅜
1615 Noranda A	$37⅞	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
4285 Norcen	$13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
1950 NTecm B w	$17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
1406 Nowsco W	$17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
350 OSF Ind	365	365	365	
1700 Orchan A	280	280	280	— 5
2120 Oshawa A	480	470	480	+ 5
6400 Pamour A	325	325	325	
3700 PanCan P	$24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
700 Pembin A	415	415	415	— 5
500 Petrofina	$18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
1440 Pine Point	$31⅛	31¼	31¼	— ¼
200 Pitts C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
288 Placer	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
260 Redpath A	$26½	26¼	26½	+ ½
500 Reed Oslr A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
100 Reichhold	$22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
1400 Revnu Prp	77	77	77	— 4
[illegible]	3 c8 5		8	
108 Reichhold	$22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
1480 Revnu Prp	77	77	77	— 4
130 Rothman	$16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
50 Scotts	$8	8	8	
885 Shell Can	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
7085 Sherritt A	$6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
5400 Siebens	$15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
6375 Simpsons	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
290 Simpson S	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
516 Slater Stl	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
500 Talcorp	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
717 Southm A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
700 St Brodcst	$8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
7189 Stelco A	$29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅜
76250 Sundale O	$16⅞	16¼	16⅝	
100 Tara	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
600 Teck CorA	420	405	405	—10
866 Teck Cor B	330	320	325	+ 5
400 Teledyne	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
534 Tex Can	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
4889 Tor Dm Bk	$18½	18½	18½	— ¼
321 Tor Star B	$17¼	17	17	
773 Traders A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
3818 Trns Mt A	$11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6651 TrCan PL	$12	11⅞	12	
10071 Un Carbid	$23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
4272 UGas A	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	
508 Union Oil	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
1800 U Keno	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
2700 U Siscoe	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
1500 Upp Can	131	130	130	
100 Vestgron	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
7350 Voyager P	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
2875 Wstburne	$12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
4700 West Mine	$6⅝	6⅝	6¼	
100 Westnhse	$20	20	20	
5800 Weston	$16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
275 Willroy	113	113	113	+ 1
1000 Woodwd A	$19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
2200 Yk Bear	315	305	310	— 5
4500 Yukon C	165	165	165	

Total sales 1,760,985 shares

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active

June 8, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Fleetw Ent	248,500	14⅛	— ⅜
Warn Lamb	204,300	30⅝	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	189,400	25⅝	— ⅛
Ford Mot	177,500	57½	+ ⅜
DowChem n	161,900	48¾	
McDonald	161,200	52⅝	+ ⅛
Exxon Cp	138,800	100½	— ¼
Gen Motors	134,300	66⅝	+ ¼
Unit Tech	130,200	31⅝	— ¼
Boise Cascd	121,400	24⅝	
Am Tel&Tel	116,800	54¼	+ ⅛
Sony Corp	112,800	9⅝	— ⅛
East Kodak	108,700	95⅝	— ½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.66	14.51
Advances	731	418
Declines	634	1034
Unchanged	498	392
Total issues	1863	1844
New 1976 highs	18	12
New 1976 lows	44	82

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	8961.12	968.48	956.45	959.97	+ 1.88
20 Trn	212.33	214.22	210.64	211.74	— 0.48
15 Utl	85.63	86.30	85.28	85.89	+ 0.03
65 Stk	297.64	330.63	295.98	297.33	+ 0.18

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	112.07	110.46	110.98	+0.22
15 Railroads	46.37	45.53	45.70	—0.33
60 Utilities	45.40	44.79	45.10	——
500 Stocks	99.71	98.32	98.80	+0.17

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	52.86	52.62	52.62	+0.10
Industrials	59.07	58.76	58.76	+0.11
Transportation	39.53	39.25	39.25	—0.13
Utilities	34.70	34.64	34.66	+0.05
Finance	50.13	49.96	49.96	+0.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 7	131,117	299,145	3,177
June 4	122,482	254,257	2,485
June 3	142,296	302,596	703
June 2	125,247	283,019	1,350
June 1	135,709	282,762	1,528

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Gt Bas Pet	184,300	4	+ ⅜
Presley Co	160,300	8½	—2½
Syntex Corp	115,300	28⅝	+1⅛
Nat Patent	76,200	11	— ⅜
Champ Ho	59,400	3⅞	
HoustOil M	57,000	57¾	—3⅛
Damson Oil	47,480	7	
Crutchr Res	42,980	7⅝	
Sambos Rst	29,300	15¼	— ⅜
Bow Valley	26,500	24⅝	+1⅝

Approx total stock sales 2,240,000
Stock sales year ago 2,569,088

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
101.77	101.36	101.46	+0.10

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Chg
350 Asbestos	$	30¼	30	30	— ⅜
12715 Ban Mont	$	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
200 Basic Res	$	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
394 Can Cement	$	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
400 Cdn Indust	$	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
1400 Cdn Int Pw	$	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
1200 Canron	$	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
3025 Con Bath	$	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
200 Fncl Col		220	220	220	—5
300 Molson A	$	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
1000 Price Co	$	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
1879 Royal Ban	$	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ¼
820 Zellers		430	425	430	—15

Total sales 381,344 shares.

European Gold Markets

June 8, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	126.90	127.40	+0.30
Zurich	127.25	127.45	+0.40
Paris (12.5 kilo)	127.82	129.23	+1.96

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	5⅜- 5⅞	3½- 3¾	½- ¾	10¼-10¾
1 M	5 11/16- 5 15/16	3 9/16- 3 13/16	1 1/16- 1 5/16	10⅝-10⅞
3 M	6⅜- 6½	3⅞- 4⅛	1⅞- 2⅛	11⅜-11⅝
6 M	6 13/16- 7 1/16	4⅜- 4⅝	2⅜- 2⅝	11⅞-12⅛
1 Y	7 7/16- 7 11/16	5 - 5¼	3⅛- 3⅜	12⅛-12⅜

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-12

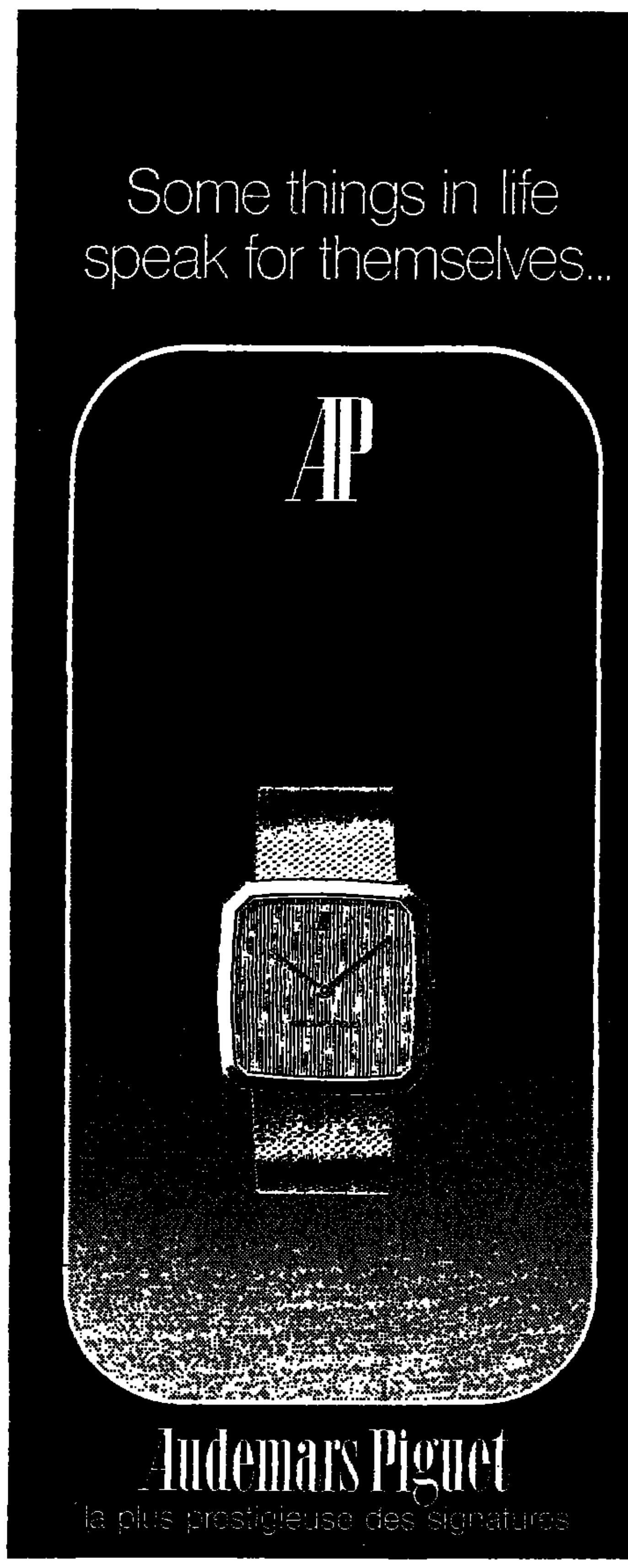
Coppwld Cp, Culbro Cp, Gould Inc, Gould pf, Grainger W, Halliburtn, McDermot, Patrick Pet, PortG 2.60pf, ReyMat pfA, Unit Refng, Wurlitzer

NEW LOWS-82

ACF Ind wi, AirbnFrt n, Am Cyan, AMF Inc, Arvinln 2pf, Beker Ind, Black Deck, Ceco Corp, Chesebrgh, Chesbrgh wi, CNA Finl, Colum Pict, CPC Intl, Dennys Inc, Diam Int, Diebold In, Donnelley, Dresser wi, DuqsnLt 4pf, East Kodak, Echlin Mfg, Eckerd Jk, EDS, Eltra Cp, Emery Air, FstMiss Cp, GATX Cp, Gannett Co, Gt Nor Nek, Harris Bnkp, Hecks Inc, Holiday Inn, Host Intl, HseF 2.50pf, Hutton EF, INA Corp, Jeff Pilot, Jon Logan, Kraftco Cp, Lenox Inc, Leslie Fay, Linc Nat, LincN pf A, LomN Mtg, Longs Drug, Lucky Str, Maremont, Marsh Field, Maytag, MCA Inc, McDonald, Mead Corp, Mercant Str, MinnMM, Monrde Eq, Morr Knud, New Eng El, Norind PS, Norton Sim, NortSim pf, Pfizer, Pillsbury, Revco DS, Rich Merr, Riegel Textl, Robins AH, Rohr Ind, Searle GD, Sears Roeb, Simp Pat, Skaggs gcos, Skyline Cp, Stauff Chem, Unilevr NV, US Steel, Unit Tech, UnNatr Cp, Viacom Int, Va ElPow, Vulcan Matl, Warn Lamb, Wilms Cos

French Gold Purchase

PARIS, June 8 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of France purchased 33,000 ounces of gold at the first auction of the International Monetary Fund held last week, an official announcement said today. The purchases, at $126 an ounce, were made through the Bank for International Settlements in basel.



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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, June 8.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.07	*.64½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*1.45	*.74
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	38	26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	212	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	82-83	81-82
Lead, spot, lb	23	22½
Copper elec., lb.	70⅝	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.8290	3.45
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz	4.813	4.42
Gold N Y., oz	127.4	165.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	846.5	794.00

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 8, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Jul	12.90	12.90	12.48	12.70	12.69
Sep	13.45	13.45	13.07	13.13	13.19
Oct	13.70	13.70	13.30	13.32	13.46
Mar	13.85	13.85	13.53	13.53	13.66
May	13.80	13.85	13.55	13.70	N13.70
Jul	13.80	13.88	13.67	13.70	13.73
Sep	13.80	13.88	13.67	13.70	13.73
Sep	13.80	13.88	13.65	13.70	N13.72
Oct	13.78	13.90	13.65	13.70	13.70
Sales: 5,367.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Mar	179.20	179.20	179.20	B176.00	175.00
Sales: 1.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	92.00	95.00	92.00	95.00S	92.75
Sep	87.90	89.00	86.75	89.00S	87.60
Dec	79.60	80.00	78.35	79.00S	78.90
Mar	75.00	75.10	-.40	75.10S	74.20
May	71.40	71.85	71.40	71.85S	71.00
Jul	69.00	69.20	69.00	69.20S	68.55
Sep	66.95	66.95	66.75	66.85S	66.20
Sales: 1,087.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jun	69.20	69.20	68.70	68.30S	69.00
Jul	69.90	69.90	68.70	68.70S	69.40
Sep	70.80	69.90	69.70	69.70S	70.40
Dec	72.30	72.40	71.30	71.30S	71.90
Jan	72.90	72.90	71.80	71.80S	72.40
Mar	73.80	73.80	72.60	72.60S	73.20
May	74.50	74.50	73.50	73.40S	74.00
Jul	75.40	75.40	74.50	74.20S	74.80
Sales estimated: 5,475.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	5.30	5.35	5.28	5.34	A5.29
Mar	6.25	6.28	6.24	6.28	A6.25
Apr	6.87	6.87	6.84	B6.87	6.85
May	8.20	8.20	8.11	8.20	8.17
Sales: 169.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)					
Jun	485.00	485.00	485.00	476.90S	480.80
Jul	485.00	488.00	477.50	478.50S	482.00
Sep	489.00	492.00	480.50	482.60S	486.70
Dec	496.30	500.00	489.10	490.20S	494.70
Jan	499.20	502.50	491.50	492.80S	497.40
Mar	504.60	508.00	497.80	498.10S	502.80
May	510.80	513.20	506.00	503.50S	508.40
Jul	515.90	516.00	509.00	509.10S	514.20
Sep	522.00	522.00	516.50	515.00S	520.20
Sales: estimated 23,660.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	57.70	57.70	56.30	56.30	56.75
Sep	57.85	57.85	56.80	B56.90	B57.70
Nov	58.70	58.90	57.85	B57.85	B58.50
Jan	59.40	59.45	58.60	58.60	B59.10
Mar	60.80	60.88	59.75	B59.60	B60.20
May	61.25	61.25	60.75	B60.60	B61.20
Sales: 400.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Jul	73.90	74.74	72.60	73.60	73.35
Oct	73.75	75.30	73.25	74.00	74.25
Dec	72.00	73.75	71.85	72.65	72.77
Mar	71.50	73.30	71.40	72.25	72.39
May	70.75	72.45	70.75	71.10	71.60
Jul	69.05	70.80	69.00	69.50	69.75
Oct	—	—	—	B66.65	66.50
Sales: 7,250.					
GOLD (100 troy oz) 100-TROY OUNCE CONTRACTS					
Jun	128.00	128.10	127.10	127.10S	127.80
Jul	128.00	128.00	128.00	127.90S	128.30
Aug	129.80	129.30	128.30	128.60S	128.80
Oct	130.90	131.10	130.00	130.20S	130.30
Dec	132.50	132.70	131.70	131.90S	132.80
Feb	134.30	134.30	132.10	133.50S	133.50
Apr	135.80	135.80	135.30	135.10S	135.00
Jun	137.00	137.90	137.00	136.70S	136.50
Aug	138.80	139.10	138.80	138.30S	138.10
Oct	141.30	141.30	141.20	139.90S	139.70
Sales: estimated 943.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

June 8, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.75	3.86¼	3.73	3.77	3.69
Sep	3.83	3.95	3.81	3.81½	3.77
Dec	3.92	4.06	3.92	3.95	3.89
Mar	4.02½	4.16	4.02½	4.06	4.01
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.09½	3.14½	3.09¾	3.02¼	3.06
Sep	2.99	3.05¼	2.92½	2.92½	2.95¼
Dec	2.87	2.94	2.83	2.84	2.84
Mar	2.95	3.02	2.90	2.90½	2.92
May	2.98½	3.06	2.93	2.95	2.96
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	6.11	6.23½	6.11	6.17½	6.03½
Aug	6.17	6.25¼	6.15	6.20	6.05¼
Sep	6.23½	6.29	6.20	6.24½	6.09
Nov	6.26	6.35½	6.25	6.28½	6.13½
Jan	6.35	6.41½	6.29½	6.34	6.21½
Mar	6.41	6.46	6.35	6.42	6.26
May	6.45	6.51½	6.39	6.45½	6.31½
Jul	6.48½	6.54¼	6.48¼	6.48½	6.34¼
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	17.75	18.38	17.45	17.70	17.50
Aug	17.85	18.50	17.60	17.80	17.70
Sep	18.00	18.45	17.75	17.90	17.80
Oct	18.02	18.70	17.85	18.05	17.80
Dec	18.30	19.10	18.15	18.35	18.15
Jan	18.45	19.00	18.25	18.45	18.10
Mar	18.65	19.25	18.35	18.55	18.25
May	18.75	19.20	18.60	18.70	18.40
Jul	—	—	—	18.80	18.50
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	187.00	195.30	187.00	188.00	185.30
Aug	189.50	194.90	186.50	187.00	184.90
Sep	189.00	195.70	187.00	188.00	185.10
Oct	186.80	194.30	186.80	187.50	184.30
Dec	187.20	194.50	187.00	187.50	184.70
Jan	188.00	195.50	188.00	188.50	185.80
Mar	188.00	196.50	188.00	190.00	186.90
May	188.50	197.00	188.50	190.00	187.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	487.50	492.00	480.80	483.00	484.00
Jul	484.00	491.00	482.50	483.80	484.50
Aug	486.00	491.50	479.20	483.50	484.50
Oct	489.00	495.00	483.50	486.50	488.50
Dec	494.00	500.00	488.50	491.50	494.00
Feb	501.00	504.50	494.50	496.50	498.00
Apr	506.50	510.00	499.00	502.50	504.00
Jun	512.50	516.50	507.00	508.00	510.00
Aug	520.50	520.50	512.00	513.50	516.00
Oct	526.40	526.80	519.00	519.00	522.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Jun	41.05	41.95	41.05	41.95	a41.60
Aug	45.25	46.20	45.25	46.25	45.25
Oct	45.75	46.75	45.75	46.75	45.80
Dec	46.00	46.90	46.00	46.85	45.80
Feb	46.00	46.87	46.00	46.70	45.70
Apr	46.35	46.87	46.25	46.50	b45.50
Jun	47.00	47.80	47.00	47.80	—

Sales: June 4966; Aug 6090; Oct 1824; Dec 660; Feb 159; April 50; June 2.
Open interest: June 4618; Aug 15397; Oct 6400; Dec 2788; Feb 1430; April 272.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Jun	52.25	52.45	51.10	51.55	51.90
Jul	51.80	51.90	51.02	51.35	51.25
Aug	48.65	48.75	47.60	48.00	a48.05
Oct	44.70	45.00	44.35	44.45	a44.45
Dec	43.95	44.47	43.77	44.10	43.87
Feb	42.97	43.35	42.97	43.20	b42.87
Apr	41.25	41.60	41.25	a41.30	41.10
Jun	42.85	42.95	42.65	a42.65	b42.45
Jul	42.90	42.95	42.70	b42.70	42.40

Sales: June 700; July 2521; Aug 1929; Oct 464; Dec 211; Feb 69; April 19; June 7; July 4.
Open interest: June 1504; July 4484; Aug 3085; Oct 1784; Dec 935; Feb 351; April 225; June 51; July 22.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jun	51.10	52.70	51.10	b52.70	b50.70
Jul	52.00	53.90	52.00	53.90	51.90
Aug	54.00	54.75	54.00	54.50	b53.50
Sep	57.40	59.00	57.40	58.05	57.00
Nov	59.75	59.75	59.00	59.00	57.95
Dec	61.00	62.00	61.00	a61.20	a60.30

Sales: June 45; Jul 40; Aug 4; Sep 345; Nov 15; Dec 98.
Open interest: June 286; Jul 123; Aug 16; Sep 1076; Nov 221; Dec 552.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Jul	78.00	78.55	76.45	77.00	b77.10
Aug	74.50	75.65	73.60	74.10	74.10
Feb	66.50	67.05	65.25	65.55	b65.35
Mar	66.40	66.55	65.05	b65.60	65.00
May	66.00	66.50	65.50	b65.85	b64.50

Sales: July 5068; Aug 2430; Feb 516; March 60; May 5.
Open interest: July 4620; Aug 2489; Feb 1012; March 380; May 145.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jun	127.50	128.00	127.00	127.20	128.00
Sep	729.50	130.30	129.00	129.40	129.60
Dec	132.10	132.60	131.50	131.70	132.20
Mar	135.00	135.20	134.30	134.40	135.10
Jun	137.60	137.90	137.00	137.20	137.70
Sep	140.30	140.30	140.10	140.10	140.30

Sales: June 95; Sept. 831; Dec. 235; March 42; June 16; Sept. 10.

London Commodities

June 8, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	185.50	181.50	184.50-184.75	181.50-181.60
Oct	188.75	184.75	187.85-187.90	185.10-185.25
Dec	191.25	187	190.35-190.40	187.50-187.60
Mar	193	189.75	192.15-192.20	190 -190.10
May	193.70	192.25	192.65-192.75	190.95-191
Aug	194	193.30	193.35-193.40	191.60-191.80
Oct	192.50		194.25-194.35	192.60-192.75
Lots: 3,396.				
COCOA				
Jul	1,222	1,190	1,220-1,221	1,222-1,223
Sep	1,153	1,125	1,149-1,149½	1,149-1,150
Dec	1,045	1,021	1,041-1,042	1,038-1,040
Mar	1,000	973	999-1,000	987- 988
May	960	943	958- 959	952- 957
Jul	922		934- 935	926- 930
Sep	901		910- 915	890- 910
Lots: 4,716.				
COFFEE				
Jul	1,480	1,415	1,476-1,480	1,430-1,434
Sep	1,495	1,426	1,488-1,490	1,442-1,444
Nov	1,490	1,426	1,483-1,484	1,443-1,445
Jan	1,477	1,421	1,475-1,477	1,439-1,442
Mar	1,469	1,420	1,461-1,465	1,436-1,439
May	1,463	1,420	1,460-1,461	1,433-1,434
Jul	1,461	—	1,459-1,461	1,430-1,432
Lots: 2,393.				

London Metals Market

June 8, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	854.50- 855	853.50- 854
3 months	884 - 884.50	883 - 884
Cathodes: spot	846.50- 847.50	847 - 848
3 months	876 - 877	876.50- 877
Tin: spot	4,330 -4,335	4,335 -4,345
3 months	4,458 -4,460	4,462 -4,465
Lead: spot	265 - 265.50	261 - 262
3 months	275 - 276	271.50- 272
Zinc: spot	426 - 426.50	425.50- 426.50
3 months	441.50- 442	440.50- 441.50
Silver: spot	273.20- 273.70	237.70- 274
3 months	281.60- 281.70	280.30- 280.50

Paris Commodities

June 8, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul	—	—	—1,530	+ 30
Aug	1,573	1,530	1,569-1,570	+103
Oct	1,640	1,600	1,655-1,660	+100
Nov	—	—	1,600-1,645	
Dec	—	—	1,600-1,640	+ 70
Jan	—	—	1,610-1,640	+ 65
Mar	1,665	1,650	1,665-1,680	+100
May	—	—	1,665-1,675	+115
Jul	—	—	1,650-1,675	+ 90
Lots: 138.				
COCOA				
Jul	1,000		980 -1,100	— 0
Sep	988	968	982½- 983	— 2
Dec	867	837	862 - 863	+ 12
Mar		830	829 - 835	+ 14
May	—	—	— 830	+ 5
Jul	—	—	— 820	+ 5
Lots: 407.				

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Afghanistan (air) ..$	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air) ....$	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air)..$	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ......$	62.00	34.50
Australia (air) .....$	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ....Sch.	975.00	525.00
Bahrain (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Belgium ......B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)....$	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)..D.Kr.	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) ....F.M.	188.00	105.00
France .........F.F.	206.00	112.00
Germany ........D.M.	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ....£St.	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air).....$	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ......$	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£St.	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air ......$	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ....L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ....$	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ......$	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ......$	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....F.L.	142.00	77.00
New Zealand (air) .$	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) ..N.Kr.	255.00	141.00
Pakistan (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ..$	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air) .$	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) .Esc.	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) .$	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)....$	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ......Ptas	3,200.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ....S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Switzerland .....S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ......$	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ......$	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ......$	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ......$	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ......$	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ....$	114.00	63.00

9-6-76

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هكذا من الأهل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 8

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Downey n.24	5	3	9	8⅞	9	
DrexUtil 1.20		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Driver Harr		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
DrgFair .40	5	8	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
Dunlop .06e	5	2	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜—	1-16
DuplxPd .80	5	13	15½	15⅜	15⅜—	⅜
Dor Tst .25b	8	3	6¼	6⅞	6⅜	
Dynlctn .06e	9	15	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
DynAmer	7	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
Dynell 41. t	26	80	11⅛	10⅜	11¼+	1⅛
E						
Eagle Cloth		3	1⅜	1⅛	1¼—	⅛
ErlScheb .40	11	x20	7⅞	7¼	7¾+	⅛
EarthRes 1	6	36	16	16	15	
EasonO .10r	18	6	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	
Edelton .50r	7	31	36⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
EDO Corp	9	29	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
Edwrds .40a	4	6	14¾	14½	14⅝+	⅛
ElcorCh .02e	9	22	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅜
El Hose .30r	14	8	6	6	6	
ElAudD .21t		1	2½	2½	2½	
Electrog .80	6	6	11½	11¼	11½+	⅜
Elect Assist	5	28	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
ElecEng n	7	40	11¼	10	11+	1
ELT .03e	9	15	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
ErnstEC .56	5	13	9½	9	9¼+	¼
EssexCh .24	5	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
EvanAr .10r	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Executn .27t	18	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
F						
Fablen .40	33	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
FabriCtr .12	6	22	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
FalconS .80	6	13	43½	42½	43½+	⅞
FalconS wt		3	22	22	22 +	½
FamDolr .16	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Fash Fabric		14	1½	1½	1½	
FayDrg .10e	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
FDI Inc .01e		1	4	4	4 —	⅛
Fed Rsrces		26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
Felmnt .12e	41	15	9	9	9	
Fiasway .32	6	43	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
Firebrd wt		11	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
FJimwy .85t	7	47	7¼	6⅞	7¼+	⅜
FInGen .36b	7	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
FtConn .60e	19	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
Ft Hartfrd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
FstSLSh .12		4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
FlschrP .48	6	16	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
Flagg Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Flagstaff	6	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Flavorland	3	2	6½	6½	6½	
Fligh Safy	9	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Flock Ind		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
FlaRck .10e	52	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
Flowers .36	7	2	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
Fly Dia Oil	7	8	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
Foodrm .20a	4	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
FoolM .25a	10	1	8½	8½	8½	
FordCan 5a	5	z570	85½	83	85½+	1½
Fores Cty	13	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
Fores Labs	8	19	3¼	3	3 —	⅜
FoxSaP .50	10	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
FrankNu .36	7	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Franz .80	5	4	13⅛	13	13 —	⅜
Fresnillo .4r	9	18	22⅜	22	22¼—	⅜
Friedm .24b	6	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Frismo .55	7	22	9⅛	9	9 —	⅜
Frigitronic	14	64	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
Frischs .30b	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Frontier Air	7	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
G						
Gabriel .30	6	1	8¾	8¾	8¾—	¼
Galaxy Cp	8	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Garan .44a	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Garcia Corp		4	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
Gaylord .05e	4	12	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
Gearhar .45	9	61	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛+	⅜
GenEmp .04e		5	2	2	2	
Gen Housewar	6	54	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
Gen Recrn		7	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Resrch	4	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
Genge Inc	8	19	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
Genisco Tch	7	2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
GiantYel .40	208	38	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Gladding Cp		104	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
Glasrock Pr	43	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
Glatfltr 1.52	6	19	30¼	29⅞	30 +	¼
Glen Ger .16	33	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Globeind .58	4	11	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
Glosser .30	6	7	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
Glover .10e	13	3	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
Golden Cycl	128	16	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	½
GoldW .16e	8	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
Goldfield Cp		12	⅞	13-16	13-16	
GoodLS .07r	16	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich wt		24	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	¼
Gouldinc wt		219	½	⅜	7-16+	1-16
GrandAu .20	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	¼
GrandCtl .30	5	x12	10¼	10	10¼	
Grt Am Ind	4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
GtBasin Pet		1404	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
Gt Lk Ch .24	15	14	30¼	29⅞	29⅞+	¼
Greenman	6	15	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
GreerHy .12	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
GREIT .40	5	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Greyhd C	30	1	7	7	7	
GRI Cp .40	21	11	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
GrossTlc .90	7	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
Grow C .32b	10	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Gruen Ind		12	1⅛	1½	1½	
GSC En .42c	16	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
GTI Corp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
GulfMRlt wt		187	1-16	1-16	1-16	
GulfRep Fin	4	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
H						
Halco Prod		5	1	1	1	
Hamptn Ind	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
HanvrSh .60	4	1	10	10	10 +	⅛
HanvrSq Rlt		30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Harland .32	11	6	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
Harmn .30b	6	18	21	20½	21 +	⅜
HartzM .15e	11	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Harvey Grp	74	3	⅜	⅜	⅜+	1-16
Hasbro Ind	8	9	6	6	6 —	⅛
Heinick .05e	8	26	2	1⅞	2	
Heitmn Mtg		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
HIG Inc .15t	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
HillShaar .07t	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Hillhavn .32	4	3	5	5	5 —	⅛
Holly Corp	6	16	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
HormelG 1	7	3	18¼	18	18¼+	¼
HospM .60e	10	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
Hosp Mtr In	88	23	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
Hotelin 1.49	10	12	13⅛	13½	13⅝+	⅛
HousRon .30	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
House Vl .32	7	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
HouOilM .80	23	450	61⅛	59½	60⅝—	½
HowelC .30e	6	7	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	¼
Howell .85	3	17	4½	4⅛	4½+	¼
HubelB 1.40	10	5	32½	32½	32½—	⅛
HubB Q 1.40	10	22	38½	38	38⅛—	⅛
HuntHlt .05r	5	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
HuskyO .80	6	21	21	21	21 —	¼
Hycel Inc	25	14	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
I						
ICH Cp .32t	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
IMC Mg .20	6	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
Imper Ind		8	4	4	4	
ImpOil A .80	12	176	23⅞	23⅝	23¾+	¼
Incoterm A	9	22	9½	8⅞	9½+	½
Inflight Svc	6	1	1½	1½	1½	
Inlex Corp		9	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Instrum Sys		58	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Integrt Res	5	1	2½	2⅜	2½—	⅛
Intermedco	6	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
IntAlum .30	5	39	8⅝	8	8⅛—	⅛
Intl Banknot	5	51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Int Cour .24	10	10	14½	14⅜	14⅜+	¼
Int Foodsvc	50	3	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
IntFuneral S	5	45	2¼	2	2¼+	¼
IntGenIn .70	4	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Int Stretch		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
IntSyCon .25	18	7	28	28	28 +	⅛
Interway Cp		3	7⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Investrn Fla		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
InvDivers wa	8	35	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
InvDivers B	6	22	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
InvestRlt Tr		3	3½	3½	3½	
Ionics Inc	14	3	14⅜	14½	14½—	½
IroqBrd .16		1	7	7	7	
IrvinInd .16t	4	7	5	5	5	
ISC Finl .30	15	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
IsraelD .75e		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
ITI Corp		3	1	⅞	1 +	⅛
J - K						
Jacobs .60e	5	1	8	8	8	
Jamswy .11t	4	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Jeannet .20b	6	11	14	14	14	
Jetronic Ind	6	18	4	3¾	3¾	
John Pd .38	8	43	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
Juniper Pet	11	15	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Jupiter Ind		7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
K Tel In .15e	4	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
Kaisrlnd .24	8	158	13⅝	13½	13½	
KaneMill wt		2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
KapokT .20t	9	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	¼
KayCp .07e	9	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
KenwinS .34	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
Ketchm .10r	5	10	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
Keanee .40	8	69	26	25½	25½+	⅛
Key Co		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Keystind .30	4	x1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	¼
Kin Ark Crp	8	17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
King Opticl		18	2	2¼	2¼—	⅛
Kirbyln 22c	6	79	24	23⅞	24 +	¼
Kit Mfg		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Kleinerts		3	8½	8½	8½	
KnickT .30	6	25	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
Kollmor .50	12	3	25	25	25	
KohnStr .10	5	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
L						
LaBarge .06	5	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
LakyRad .26	7	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	
L. Ke Shore	5	10	2 7-16	2 5-16	2 5-16—	3-16
LaMaur .20	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
LaPoint .30e	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
LaTour Bck	19	2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
Laneco .08e	4	4	3½	3½	3½	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅜	6⅛	LeaRon .28a	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11¼	8⅛	Leath Co .36	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15	LeeEntr .44	10	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅞	3¼	Lee Pharm		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
14	6⅛	Leigh Pr .40	6	18	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	¼
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	6½	Levittin .20	5	1	7	7	7	
7⅛	5⅛	LehBF .24	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	¼
4⅛	2⅞	Lincoln Am	26	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11½	5⅛	Lloyds Elec		11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3	1⅜	Lodges .08a	5	12	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
19⅜	13⅛	Lohmn .80a	7	2	14	14	14 +	¼
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThe wt		31	6⅞	6	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		34	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅝	4¼	Lundy Elec	23	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
4⅞	1	Lynch Corp		23	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Lynnwear	5	2	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
		M						
1¼	⅝	Macrod Ind		16	¾	¾	¾—	⅛
4⅞	3½	Mamm Mrt		8	3⅝	3½	3½	
4⅛	3⅛	ManhLfe .24	9	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	4	MansfT .07r	68	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
2	1 3-16	Marinduq B	44	20	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
24⅛	18	M rkCll .28	5	12	20	19⅞	19⅞—	¼
10⅛	5⅞	Marlene Ind	4	9	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
6	3⅛	Marshall Fd		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8¼	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	19	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
32¼	21	MartPr .50e	7	1	23¼	23⅛	23¼+	¼
10½	6⅛	Masind .40a	4	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
37⅞	23⅞	Masnelln .30	6	13	32⅝	32	32⅝+	⅜
12⅛	4⅛	MaterRe .20	17	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
7⅛	4	MaulBro .12	7	13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
5⅛	3⅛	McCulO .21t	19	30	4	3⅞	3⅞	
19	13⅛	McDonb .80	5	8	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅜
13⅛	6⅞	McIntsh .70	5	6	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	McKeon Cn		12	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	MDC Corp	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
8	5⅛	Medalst .40b	6	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	Medco Jwly	4	2	2½	2½	2½	
8⅞	5⅞	Medenco .12	6	5	7⅛	7	7	
19½	14⅛	MedigGn .34	8	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17	7⅛	Mepolnt .20	5	70	12½	12⅝	12½+	⅜
16⅛	11½	MEM Co 1	6	1	15	15	15 +	¼
2½	1⅜	Metrocare		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	⅜	Metro Grig		5	⅞	¾	¾—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl	3	17	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
14⅛	11¼	MichSugar 1	3	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
11¼	5½	Micklbry .16	5	6	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
15⅜	10	Mid:Gls .24b	5	19	12½	12	12 —	½
20½	15	Milgo Elect	12	98	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞+	⅜
5⅞	3⅞	Miller H		2	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
52½	29⅞	MillerWo .80	9	12	39	38½	38⅞—	⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Mil Roy .20a	11	4	20	19¾	19¾—	¼
2½	⅝	Mission IT		4	2	2	2 —	⅛
32½	17⅛	MoPlcR 1.20	6	58	28	27¾	27¾—	¼
33½	14⅞	Mitchll 1.57t	7	118	32	31	31 +	½
6⅛	3½	Mile Cp .16	6	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
7⅛	4	Modern Md	4	9	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Molycrp t		20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
6	4⅛	MonMat .40	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13⅛	9	Moog .60	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	MigGth .42e		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7¼	4⅛	Morton S .32	4	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
6⅛	4⅛	MottsSup M	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
8⅛	4½	Mov St r .34	5	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
2⅛	1	Movielab	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17	11⅛	MPB Cp .70	6	9	16	16	16	
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	18	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	7	MWA .40b	6	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
		N						
25	12⅛	Nat CSS	10	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	11	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	1	Natlnd wt		10	1	1	1	
2⅛	1½	NKinney Cp		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12	6	Nat Paregn	6	23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
13	7⅛	Nat Patent	71	496	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4¼	2⅞	Nat Silver	15	7	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Nat System	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11	NatHo .28	8	10	12	12	12 +	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Nelsner Bro		3	8	8	8 —	⅛
3⅛	1½	Nelson LB	13	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	¼
2 7-16	1 7-16	Neonex .05		10	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 5-8	
2⅛	¼	NestLM .10e		5	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
14	10⅛	NHamp .50e	8	1	12	12	12	
1⅛	½	Ne Idria	6	19	⅞	13-16	13-16	
3¼	2	Nepark Rs	13	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅞	12⅛	N Proc .77e	10	9	12½	12¼	12¼+	⅛
17⅛	11½	NYTimes .60	12	22	12¼	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
9¼	6⅛	NebEn .20	4	2	7½	7½	7½	
16¼	12⅛	NiagFSv .44	5	1	13	13	13	
5	2¼	Nichols SE	4	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5½	Nolex Cp	59	97	7½	6	7⅛+	1⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Nortek .04	6	21	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8¼	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	14	165	8⅞	7⅜	8⅛+	⅞
5⅛	3	Nucle r Dat		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		O						
13⅛	6⅞	Oakd Hom	8	5	10	10	10	
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	4	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛—	¼
10⅛	4⅛	Olla Ind .10e	5	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	16	8	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
48	33	OOklep Cop		z280	41	40¼	40¼+	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Originala		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	31	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11	7⅛	OSullvn .58b	5	5	10	10	10 —	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Outdr Sport	24	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
10	6⅛	OverhDr .40	7	7	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Oxford Fst		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	OzarkA .05e	15	x13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
		P						
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust		25	2⅛	2	2⅛	
18⅞	16⅛	PGE4pf 1.50		11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	PGE pf1.37		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
14⅞	13	PGRd pf1.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15	13	PG pfA 1.25		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
24	21⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		2	24	24	24 —	⅛
23½	21	PGE 8pf 2		1	21	21	21	
	21¼	PG 8.2pf2.05		4	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
29	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		54	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
27⅛	27⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		14	27⅞	27⅛	27½+	⅛
29⅛	26⅞	P 10.46pf2.62		7	27⅛	27½	27½	
	4⅛	P Holdg .16		19	9	8⅞	8⅞	
53	45¼	PacLt pf4.75		z70	49⅞	49¼	49⅞+	¼
17	14⅛	PNwTel 1.20	8	26	15⅛	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Paloma Finl	37	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3	Pandl Bradf	4	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
4½	3	Pantast .10e	6	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ParaPk .20a	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Pat Fashio n	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5½	3⅛	PatoCG .65e	6	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	15	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		55	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞—	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	PenEnM .60	7	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	PE Cp .68t	7	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12	9⅛	PenRIE 1.15	6	11	11⅞	11⅛	11½—	¼
32⅛	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	1	28⅛	28½	28½	
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	6	19	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
25½	18½	PepBoys 1b	5	2	19	19	19	
15⅞	11	PepCom .44	3	3	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
6½	4⅛	PerinlCp .38	4	13	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Pertec Corp	4	77	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
12⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis		11	11	10⅞	11	
8⅛	5⅞	Phil LD .56r	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	3¼	Phoenix Stl		19	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4½	2	Piedmont In	12	5	3	2⅞	3 —	⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Svs		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	6	PlonTex .80	4	17	7⅛	6⅞	7	
24⅛	14⅛	PltDeM 1.20	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	¼
42½	31⅛	Pittway .90	11	8	33⅞	33¾	33⅞+	⅛
24⅞	18⅞	PlacrDv .80	33	5	23	23	23	
11½	7⅞	Plant Ind		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅞	15⅛	Planfrnc .12	13	6	21	21	21	
2⅛	⅞	Plaza Rlt In		3	1	⅞	1 —	⅛
7-32	1-16	Plaza Rlt wt		6	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	14	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15½	11⅛	Pneumo .80	4	22	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Poloron Pd		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3½	Prairie Oil	13	11	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
6	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	7	5	5⅛	5	5 —	⅜
26¼	19⅛	PrenHa 1.12	11	112	21	20½	20⅞	
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	17	1128	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	2¼
17⅛	14⅛	Preston .70	11	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
5⅛	2¼	PrimMt .12t		7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
18½	8¼	ProCT 1.18e	8	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
9⅛	8¼	ProvGas .80	11	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	PrdRIE .14e		1	2	2	2	
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	5	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅛	2¼	Prud Group		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5½	2¼	Pulte Hmes	15	5	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
5	2⅛	PuntaGORD ls	10	12	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Purepac Lb	11	8	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
		R						
5⅛	3⅛	Racon .20a	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18½	13⅛	Ranchrs Ex	18	31	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
29⅛	13⅛	RaymPr .40	33	19	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
2½	1⅜	Reading Ind		10	1½	1½	1½	
7½	5½	RitIncT .60e	24	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3⅛	2⅞	Redlaw Ent	38	6	3	3	3 +	⅛
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	9	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	⅛	Rel Grp wt		63	11-16	9-16	11-16+	⅛
13⅛	11¼	Rem Ar .80a	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2⅛	1	Re. Housng		3	1½	1½	1½	
18⅛	13⅛	ReschCtl .88	16	64	14⅛	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
24⅛	14	Reslstfix .50	6	13	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	½
4⅛	2	Resrtsintl A	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	†
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
1⅞	1¼	RET Inc Fd		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Ribiel Prod	20	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Richford In		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Richton .05e	4	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	8	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
21⅛	6⅛	RisdonM .36	14	12	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅜
9⅞	5	RLC Corp	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
29⅞	17⅞	Robintech		61	27½	27	27⅛+	¼
4⅞	2¼	Robtin Ind	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Rockway .88	7	2	10	10	10 —	⅛
15¼	8¼	Rogers Corp		2	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Ronco Teleo	6	15	2½	2¼	2½+	⅛
4½	2½	Rossmor Cp		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1	¼	RoyBusn Fd		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3	2⅛	RPS Prod	10	1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
10	7⅛	Russell Cp	5	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	RyanH .40	12	39	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
		S						
15⅛	9⅛	Salem .89t	3	43	9¼	8⅞	9⅛—	¼
19⅛	14⅛	Sambos .32	10	282	15⅞	15	15⅛—	½
10	7⅛	SCarlo 1.26e		8	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
28⅛	26	SDgo pf2.68		5	27	26½	27 +	½
9⅞	8⅛	SDie G pf.88		2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
34⅛	30⅛	San JW 2.60	7	7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅜
3⅛	1⅞	Sargent Ind	7	90	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
27	21	Sargt pf2.25		z300	24½	24½	24½—	2½
9⅛	5⅛	Saturn Airw	3	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	SaundrL .24	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6	3	Schiller Ind	9	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅛	8⅛	SchoolP .40	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
8⅛	5⅛	Schrader .30	9	28	8	7⅞	7⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e	94	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	12	35	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Scurry Rain	12	5	20¼	20	20¼+	1
5½	2⅞	Sealectr Cp	12	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅛	5⅛	SeasnAll .20	6	1	10½	10½	10½+	¼
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMt In wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .07e		11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
23⅛	13½	SeligLfz 1.20	6	9	17¼	17¼	17¼+	¼
6⅞	4	Semtch .18t	10	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Servisco .30	9	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅛	5⅛	SGL In .12r	6	14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅛	12⅛	SG Se pf1.70		14	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	ShaerS .15e	6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
12¼	7⅛	Shawin .50b	8	31	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	ShearH .20e	3	91	8¼	7⅞	8 +	¼
4¼	2⅛	Shelter Res		25	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	¼
7⅛	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	34	48	25⅞	25½	25½+	⅛
15½	10⅛	Sherwd Med	12	19	13⅛	13	13 —	⅜
14	10¼	Sitcolnd .50	5	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
4½	3	SikesCp A		17	3⅛	3⅛	3½—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Silo Inc		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅞	2⅛	SimcoS .22b	14	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
10⅛	6	Simkins .60	5	x3	9	9	9 +	⅛
10¼	7⅛	SkyCity .10r	5	x1	9	9	9 +	⅛
4⅛	2½	Solitron		27	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
13	6⅜	Sonder Brdc	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
6½	3⅛	Sorg Paper		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
20⅛	12⅛	Soundsn .40	7	227	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	SoesiCap .60	12	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
28	24⅞	SC 9.2pf 2.30		3	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
90	82	SCE pf7.58		5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛—	4⅞
16⅛	14¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
14	11⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	12	12	12	
13	11⅛	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
67⅞	40⅞	SouRoyl 1.20	15	34	63⅞	62	62⅛+	⅝
16⅛	9	Sowest Airl	6	7	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
3⅛	2⅞	SwtGFin .10	6	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5	Spartek .40	8	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
8¼	5⅛	Spector .10e		8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
6¼	2⅛	Spectro .12t	6	10	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
2	⅜	Speizmn Ind		4	13-16	13-15	13-15+	1-16
8⅛	3¼	Spencer .06e		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Spencr F .32	3	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
7¼	4⅞	Solentex .48	6	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	13	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8¼	5⅞	Staffd Lowd		28	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	4	6	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
7⅛	4⅛	StdCont .14r	3	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
17⅛	13½	StdCoosa .90	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
4⅛	3¼	Std Metl .50t	7	6	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
14⅛	5	StdMotA .48	6	70	11½	11¼	11½+	½
8⅞	3¼	StdPac Corp	6	7	6½	6¼	6½+	½
27⅛	21¼	StdShrs .40r		4	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	¼
12⅛	8⅞	Stange .10	19	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10¼	StarSup .68a	4	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
12⅞	7¼	Steelmt .28r	4	12	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
19⅛	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	12	94	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Stevcoknit	19	10	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
10	7¼	STP Cp .45e	11	21	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
10½	7¼	StrutW .10e	9	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Summit Org	8	3	1	1	1	
17⅛	13⅛	Sun Elec .48	10	2	15¼	15¼	15¼+	¼
8	4	Supindl .12b	6	5	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	15	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅛	½	Susquhana		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
8⅛	6¼	Susquhan pf		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		25	7-16	7-16	7-16—	1-16
40⅞	15¼	SW Ind 1	9	43	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	
7	4⅛	Synaloy .14r	4	11	5½	5¼	5¼—	¼
36½	25	Syntex .50	13	941	29	27⅞	28⅛+	1¼
19⅛	15⅛	Sysco Cp .28	7	6	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	System Eng		63	7½	7	7½+	⅜
		T						
15⅛	11⅛	Tandy Brnd	7	24	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅜
1⅛	11-16	Tech Sym	22	21	⅞	13-16	⅞	
5	2⅞	Techcl Oper		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Techcl Tape	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Techtrl .10e	5	16	3⅞	3¼	3¼—	¼
18⅛	17	Telon R .20a	15	1	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
7	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	5	x4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Teleflex .32t	15	3	13	13	13 —	⅛
½	⅛	Telex Cp wt		17	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	2¼	Tenna Corp	16	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Tenneco wt		25	5½	5¼	5⅜	
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	101	25	18⅛	18	18+	⅛
13½	9	TerraC .60a	4	19	9⅞	9	9⅛+	⅛
5⅞	1⅛	TesoroPt wt		37	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Texstar .32t	8	27	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	
17⅛	10⅛	Textron wt		2	15	14⅞	15 +	⅞
4⅛	1⅛	TFI Co Inc		6	1⅛	1½	1½	
4⅞	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11	7⅞	Tiffanyl .20	4	14	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3	Timpte Ind	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16⅛	11½	Tokheim .40	8	35	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
9½	6⅛	ToppsGu .28	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
16	10⅛	Total pf.70		18	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Town Cnry		4	2⅛	2	2⅛	
12⅛	4⅞	Tracor .20	8	45	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛+	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Treadway		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
6	3⅛	Trico Ind	7	19	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
6⅞	3	Tufco .20e	12	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅛	9½	Turbodyne	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅛	3¼	TwinFair In	8	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		U - V						
19½	14⅛	U&I 1.20a	4	1	17½	17½	17½	
3½	1⅛	UNA Corp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	13	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
11⅛	8¼	UnAirPd .56	7	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
5⅛	4⅛	Un Asbestos	15	16	4⅛	4	4 —	3-16
1½	7-16	UnBrand w		12	13-16	¾	13-16+	1-16
2⅛	1¼	Uni Foods		10	1⅞	1¼	1⅛	
1½	⅜	UnNa Corp		7	11-16	11-16	11-16	
6⅞	5½	UnRIT .75e	9	26	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRIT w		25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7½	5⅛	US Ben Tra		7	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
12	9⅛	US Fllr .24	7	18	9⅞	9	9⅛+	¼
7	3½	US LspRl E		22	7	7	7	
⅛	¼	US LspR w		21	½	½	½	
10⅛	7	USRbR .60a	6	x7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
32⅛	18	Uniek .24	17	13	30	29⅛	29⅛—	1⅛
3	⅜	Univ Connr		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅞	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	10	75	7⅞	7½	7½+	¼
9½	5⅞	UnvSav .44	5	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
6⅞	3⅛	UV Ind w		8	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
9⅞	6½	ValleS .62	8	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Valmac .70	2	21	11½	11⅛	11½—	¼
2⅛	1½	VLDvC .02e		25	2	2	2 —	⅛
9¼	5⅛	VanDorn .40	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12½	4⅛	Varo Inc	6	175	9⅛	9⅛	9¼+	⅜
30¼	14⅛	VermA .40b	11	1	26	26	26	
7⅛	2⅞	Verniron	11	39	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1	Veripll Inc	50	3	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
4	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	28	4	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11¼	6⅛	Vulcinc .36	3	6	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
		W						
9⅛	7¼	Wacknht .40	6	8	7⅞	7¼	7⅞+	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	WallacS .20e	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20	10⅛	WangLb .10	13	22	12⅛	11¼	12⅛+	⅜
13⅛	9⅛	WangLB .20	12	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.05		8	5	5	5 +	¼
35½	21⅛	WasPslB .50	10	27	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	1⅛
17⅛	14¼	WRIT 1.56	11	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
8½	5½	Weld Tu Am	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	3¼	Wellco .10e	8	1	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	WestChP .40	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
53	47¼	WTex pf4.40		z40	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Westats Pfl	15	83	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅞	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15e	3	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
1½	½	WstPacl wt		11	⅝	9-16	⅝	
7	4½	Whitaker .40	12	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	4	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1¼	⅜	Whitakr wt		33	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6½	Wmhous .30	6	1	8	8	8 +	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅛	2⅞	Winston Mil	5	3	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
1⅛	1	Wool.t .06e	14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	6	Worcest Ctl	6	3	6⅛	6½	6½+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	WorkWr .60	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1⅛	¾	Wright Har	10	5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
6	2⅜	WTCAlr .10	113	7	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅛
21¼	15½	WUInc .60	6	23	16¼	15⅞	16 —	⅜
6⅛	3⅜	WyleLab .28	8	47	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅜
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	7	3	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
		Z						
10½	7⅜	ZeroMfg .28	5	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	11	6	7½	7½	7½	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

International Stock Indexes

Latest	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
95.30	96.50	105.60	95.30
117.86	118.98	123.02	117.86
144.28	144.08	150.66	141.48
384.40	383.10	430.80	380.40
170.19	167.72	183.00	161.71
73.71	74.50	81.17	72.23
98.70	99.20	112.10	97.18
485.93	484.76	473.01	444.73
350.86	351.94	351.94	326.88
…699.95	4,733.85	4,733.85	4,403.06
285.50	282.56	304.00	282.50

(o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

June 8, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	353	Matsu E. Wks.	667
Canon	444	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	149
Dai Nip. Print.	509	Mitsubi Corp.	452
Fuji Bank	329	Mitsui Co.	434
Fuji Photo	575	Mitsukoshi	462
Hitachi	211	Nippon Elec.	195
Honda Motor	749	Sharp	407
C. Itoh	310	Shiseido	1,100
Japan Air L.	1,750	Sony Corp.	2,770
Kansai El. P.	685	Sumitomo Bk.	332
Kao Soap	500	Taisho Marine	271
Kirin Brewery	407	Takeda Chem.	234
Komatsu	428	Teijin	163
Kubota	340	Tokio Marine	553
Matsu Ind.	698	Toray	157
		Toyota Motor	915

Acquisitions - Divestitures - Mergers in the U.S.A.

A. M. LEDERER AND COMPANY, INC.

400 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, U.S.A.
Cable: Amlederer. Telex: 236785. Tel.: (212) 751-0515.
A.M. Lederer, President — George Jaycox, Vice Pres.
Certified Management Consultant. — Prof.Engineer, Conn.
General Counsel: Arthur Reich, Attorney-At-Law.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

C.V.G. ELECTRIFICACION DEL CARONI, C.A. (EDELCA)

RAUL LEONI DAM

GURI FINAL STAGE

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BIDDING

It is hereby informed to all the companies that presented their postulations to participate in the bidding of the works for the final stage of the Hydroelectrical Development of the Caroní River in the site of Guri that C.V.G. EDELCA has selected the following firms:

1. Consortium formed by the following firms:

Construcoes e Comercio Camargo Correa, S. A. (Brasil)
Cetenco Engenharia, S. A. (Brasil)
Isamar, S. A. Oficina Técnica de Construcciones (Venezuela)

2. Consortium formed by the following firms:

Dravo Corporation (USA)
Inversiones Zoral, C. A. (Venezuela)

3. Consortium Euroven formed by the following firms:

Campenon Bernard Cetra (France)
SPIE Batignolles (France)
Société Générale d'Entreprises (France)
Société Francaise d'Entreprises de Dragages et de Travaux Publics (France)
Société des Grands Travaux de Marseille (France)
Cubiertas y Tejados, S. A. (Spain)
Entrecanales y Tavora, S. A. (Spain)
Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Medina del Campo a Zamora y de Orense a Vigo (Spain)
Agroman Empresa Constructora, S. A. (Spain)
Impregilo S.p.A. (Italy)
Italstrade S.p.A. (Italy)
Impresa Costruzioni Generale Ing. Recchi (Italy)
Dott. Ing. Giuseppe Torno & C. S.p.A. (Italy)
Costruzioni Generali Farsura Cogefar S.p.A. (Italy)
Empresa de Construcciones Benvenuto Barsanti, S. A. (Venezuela)
Dell'Acqua, C. A. (Venezuela)
Empresas Campenon Bernard de Venezuela (Venezuela)
Compañía Anónima de Puertos, Estructuras y Vías (CAPEV) (Venezuela)

4. Consortium formed by the following firms:

Morrison-Knudsen International Company Inc. (USA)
Nello L. Teer International Inc. (USA)
H. B. Zachry Co. (USA)
Dragados y Construcciones, S. A. (Spain)
Constructora Dycven, S. A. (Venezuela)
Socel, C. A. (Venezuela)
Cur-Yol, C. A. (Venezuela)
Maquinarias Consolidadas, S. A. (MACOSA) (Venezuela)

5. Venezuelan consortium of contractors formed by the following firms:

Precomprimido, C. A. (Venezuela)
Edifica, C. A. (Venezuela)
Guinand & Brillembourg, C. A. (Venezuela)
Técnica Constructora, C. A. (Venezuela)
Dof, C. A. de Construcciones (Venezuela)
Ediviagro, C. A. (Venezuela)
Vinccler, C. A. (Venezuela)
C. A. Constructora Esfega (Venezuela)
Guy F. Atkinson Co. (USA)

The documents for the bidding and the contracting of the works will be delivered to the aforementioned Consortium as of May 24, 1976 at the offices of the Management of the Guri Project, located on the 1st. floor of the building of General de Seguros, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Chuao, Caracas.

Offers will be received at the offices of EDELCA on October 14, 1976 at 4 p.m., at which time it will be proceeded, in public act, to the reception, opening and reading of same.

The award will be granted to the bidder whose offer C.V.G. Electrificación del Caroní, C.A., considers to be the most convenient.

Caracas, May 20, 1976

President

C.V.G. ELECTRIFICACION DEL CARONI C.A. **EDELCA**

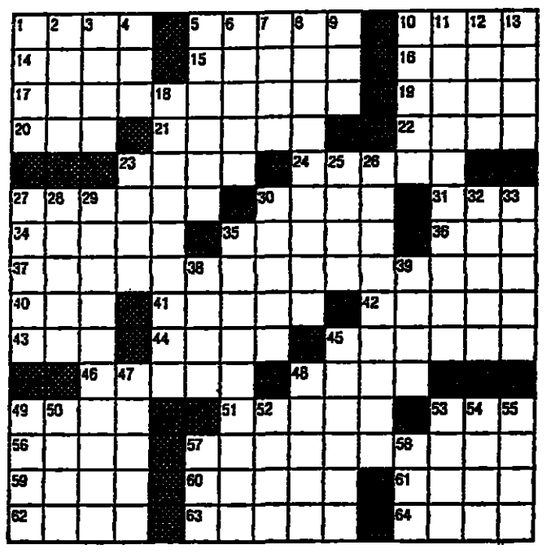
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 N.C.O.'s
5 Very many
10 Office repro
14 Implant
15 Earth goddess
16 Shower
17 Still in the win-only column
19 Feminine ending
20 Final trio
21 Green spots
22 Mariner's greeting
23 Heraldic wreath
24 Quito money
27 Northern spies
30 Have a look
31 Handle clumsily
34 Ancient region of Asia Minor
35 Choice seat location
36 —— shoestring
37 Moot subject
40 —— Arbor
41 Total
42 Perfume, as an altar area
43 Inactive: Abbr.
44 Mine payoff
45 Made fun of
46 No wallflower
48 Blanc, e.g.
49 Solidify
51 "Thou —— every sparrow ..."
53 Outfielder Zernial
56 Face shape
57 ESP
59 Creeper
60 River of France
61 Cat
62 B.P.O.E.
63 Balzac's home
64 Sovereignty

DOWN

1 Central point
2 Yankee Doodle's mount
3 City of Poland
4 Jeanne or Marie: Abbr.
5 Has sticky fingers
6 Stop altogether, with 35 Down
7 TV's Johnson
8 Embellishes
9 Blue
10 Asparagus unit
11 Relevant
12 Sedan
13 Yarborough card
18 Prevent
23 "Good Earth" heroine
25 Ubangi feeder
26 Certain rolls
27 N.Y.S.E. term
28 Inclined
29 Can't-miss distance
30 Irritate
32 Win by ——
33 Declined
35 See 6 Down
38 Baal, e.g.
39 Kind of pilot
45 One who banters
47 French pronoun
48 Measurement: Suffix
49 "By ——!"
50 Very bad
52 Management V.I.P.
53 Chew on
54 Middle's campus
55 Like X-rated films
57 Family member
58 Letters



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Unavailable	MADRID	24	75	Clear
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Clear	MILAN	28	82	Clear
ANKARA	15	59	Showers	MONTREAL	22	72	Clear
ATHENS	20	68	Storm	MOSCOW	13	55	Showers
BEIRUT	25	77	Variable	MUNICH	23	73	Clear
BELGRADE	18	64	Cloudy	NEW YORK	27	81	Clear
BERLIN	22	72	Clear	NICE	22	72	Clear
BRUSSELS	26	79	Clear	OSLO	18	64	Clear
BUCHAREST	21	70	Cloudy	PARIS	27	81	Clear
BUDAPEST	25	77	Clear	PRAGUE	23	73	Clear
CASABLANCA	22	72	Clear	ROME	26	79	Clear
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Clear	SOFIA	15	59	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Clear	STOCKHOLM	14	57	Clear
DUBLIN	18	64	Clear	TEHRAN	35	95	Clear
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	34	93	Clear
FLORENCE	29	84	Clear	TUNIS	24	75	Clear
FRANKFURT	27	81	Clear	VIENNA	23	73	Clear
GENEVA	23	73	Clear	WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
HELSINKI	13	55	Clear	WASHINGTON	29	84	Clear
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable	ZURICH	23	73	Clear
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear				
LISBON	21	70	Clear				
LONDON	26	82	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 8, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (z)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.20
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$8.37
Austral. Select Fd	$2.44
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF773.45
— (d) Combar	SF725
— (d) Grobar	SF550
— (d) Stockbar	SF881
(w) Bruninvest	$13.68
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.47
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.97
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.82
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.62
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.70
(d) Capital Bentinvest	LF1,116
(d) Caribico Open-End	$128.70
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.94
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$831.08
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.51
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.45
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF557
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF70.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF85.50
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF61.50
— (d) Ussec	SF630
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF117.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.31
— (d) CSP Fund	SF23.26
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.47
(w) D.G.O.	$39.73
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.36
(w) Dr Interch. Inv. Fd.	$11.76
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,010
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM31.10
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM77.70
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.86
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Sycs. Tr.	$51.39
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$16.80
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$28.31
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.38
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$121.85
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$12.91
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$27.93
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$65.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$28.81
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,699
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF98.55
(d) Foodital	$9.64
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.85
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.76
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$8.87
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.14
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$30.09
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.80
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l	$7.59
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV.	$6,866
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet	$38.57
(d) Icofund	$9.53
(d) Interfund S.A.	$6.53
(w) Intermarket Fund	$110.99
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$23.31
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.43
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$34.87
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$7.88
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.21
— (d) L.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.38
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.02
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$48.87
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.59
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$48.81
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$16.15
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,625
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.99
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$20.45
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$29.55
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&IT Multi-way Fd.	SF396.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF939
(w) Lexfund	$19.01
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd	$87.29
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.60
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.55
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.11
(w) N.A.M.F.	$24.57
(w) Nippon Fund	$45.41
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.20
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$5.45
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.81
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$31.96
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,822
(d) Rentinvest	LF661
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$19.10
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF58.15
Share Realty N.V.	$15.27
Share International N.V.	$4.63
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.73
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM38.40
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. & Int.	SF1,567.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF597
(d) Soros Fund	$215.94
(w) Star Fund	$4.57
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF445.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF62.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF264.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF210.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF90.41
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sca)	$36.53
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$36.91
(w) Transpacific Fund	$20.56
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF23.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF69
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF72.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF110.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF82
— (d) Globinvest	SF94
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF76.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF242
— (d) Safit South. Afr Sh	SF167.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Br. Est	SF177.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.15
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.60
— (d) Unifonds	DM30.15
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM38.75
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.32
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.69
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.10
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,354.20
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,518.13
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$433.00
(w) Worldwide Securities	$47.62
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,557.45

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs, SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



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ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



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DENNIS THE MENACE



"CAN I BRING MY BUSINESS PARTNER HOME TO LUNCH?"

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAROA
DUGAR
MIBBIE
NUHRGY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "□□□-□□"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRONE EMPTY CLERGY BECAME
Answer: *Another name for a business "get-together"*—A MERGER

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

RATNER'S STAR

By Don DeLillo. Knopf. 437 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT is easy enough to describe in crudest outline Don DeLillo's latest and most spectacularly inventive novel, "Ratner's Star." (his previous novels having been three lyrically daffy extravaganzas, "Americana," "End Zone," and "Great Jones Street"). A message has been received by Field Experiment No. 1 from outer space, in the vicinity of a star named after the astronomer-turned-mystic Shazar Lazarus Ratner. But the message—"14 pulses, a gap; 28 pulses, a gap; 57 pulses"—has dumbfounded as mathematically fertile a mind as that of Henrik Endor ("Heads of state had honored him in marble halls"), who has retired to live in a hole in the ground and devour insect larvae. So little Billy Twilling, 14-year-old winner of the first Nobel Prize ever given in mathematics, is called in to decipher the message. And Billy, after many an adventure in a horrorland of theoreticians that would have challenged the visual imagination of Hieronymus Bosch, is last seen tricycling across the landscape, "crying out . . . gasping into the stillness, emitting . . . this series of involuntary shrieks."

It is also reasonably simple, I think, to extract a message from "Ratner's Star," insofar as its message matters, which is very little. We mustn't get too carried away by our theoretical abstractions, the purity of our thought. As the nameless narrator of the novel observes as his camera-eye ranges over the nontheoretical reality of teeming Asia ("thousands wait on line and for each at best some pebbles of unleavened bread, control maintained by men with sticks."): "Mathematics is what the world is when we subtract our own perceptions . . . . At the contact line of nature and mathematical thought is where things make sense, things accede to our view of them, things return to us a propagating wave of reason."

Or as Henrik Endor himself puts it: "I didn't know until recently what it means to be a scientist. It means the opposite of what people believe it to mean. We don't extend the senses to probe microbe and universe. We deny the senses. We deny the evidence of our senses. A lifetime of such denial is what sends people into larva-eating rages." But neither outline nor message begins to intimate the cosmic nuttiness of "Ratner's Star": the madness of the scientists who populate the cycloid-shaped Field Experiment No. 1 and unfold their harebrained schemes in vignettes straight from a Marx Brothers festival. Orang Mohole, the alternate physicist who's discovered "the value-dark dimension, or Mohole totality" ("named by me after myself") where the universe's invisible mass is hiding; Dr. Bonwit, the "total specialist" who has named his yacht urethral Prostatectomy, Archer-Speidel, whose ou "in the field of alternat were so interdependent men themselves had co spoken of as a single their names latched by ing hyphen"—these an upon dozens more keep us like cream-pies at th

Nor do plot and mea vey Mr. DeLillo's dazzlin ity to make funhouse the most abstruse pa scientific theory—a tal not only makes mad Moholean relativity, but profoundly everything purity of mathematics to structures of linguistics are at their best when pressed □ undressed Billy Twillig's mentor Hopper Softly, in the inventing a language logic to beam back to messengers. "Of course of elegant ideational depends in the end o mathematical language."

Nor the lyric poetry DeLillo seems to write as breathing, whether scribing a competition box kites and paper ("Several kites had little soft flame, every such companied by sounds of able regret from helburning frameworks briefly aloft, no longer flying toys but in the of that perfect night a class of mythical inn determined to burn it away rather than retu porous earth, where the shed the silk of transfig or evoking the exodus from a cave ("the w deepening, the column taller, the cave emptyin no longer the slightest individual motion, all o great spiraling flight it pered into its season bi trees.").

Nor have I conveyed, last admit to you, the opaqueness of "Ratner the somewhat mystifying on one reading) passa Billy Twillig's home is not to speak of the source of that mess Ratner's Star.

How then to capture t essence of Mr. DeLill and best meditation excesses of content thought? I suppose I mig to the book what one says to another about "In the last analysis are impossible to tal What we're really doing ing our own conceptua tions on a subject that clusion within the borde present knowledge. We'r *around* it. We're makin to comfort ourselves, ing to peel skin off a this . . . is simply what keep from going mad."

But I prefer to take from Henrik Endor, shouts at Billy Twillig, and Kafka! They kn other! They stood in room and talked! Kaf Einstein!" If they did, seem that Don DeLillo w ing by to receive and the message.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The N Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	I	G	S		P	A	L	I			T	I	F	F
A	R	A	T		A	D	O	R	E		H	A	L	E
P	A	I	R		R	E	C	O	N		O	M	A	N
E	N	T	E	R	T	A	I	N	D	O	U	B	T	S
			T	A	I	L		S	E	W	S			
P	R	I	C	K	S		S	I	D	E	A	R	M	S
R	E	D	H	E	A	D	E	D		S	N	O	O	T
I	S	E	E		N	E	M	E	S		D	O	N	O
M	E	A	D	S		M	I	S	P	R	I	N	T	S
A	T	L	A	N	T	I	S		L	O	S	S	E	S
			P	O	U	T		R	O	T	L			
T	H	R	O	W	S	O	N	E	S	H	A	T	I	M
M	A	U	I		K	N	I	S	H		N	O	T	E
A	M	E	N		S	E	N	T	E		D	R	A	B
W	E	S	T			S	A	S	S		S	O	L	O

BRIDGE — *By Alan T*

A player with a powerful hand often has some guessing to do when his partner opens preemptively, crowding the auction. On the diagramed deal from last month's World Team Olympiad in Monte Carlo most North players opened with three diamonds or even four diamonds, taking into account the favorable vulnerability.

South then had to decide whether to play six diamonds, permitting the opponents to lead a spade through the K-J combination, or six no-trump, which would probably be in jeopardy after a club lead. Erik Paulsen for the United States chose the latter course, and would have had an interesting problem after a neutral lead in a red suit. West's actual choice was a club, in the hope that his partner held the queen. This was a success up to a point, for Paulsen was forced to rely on the even split in hearts, which materialised.

In the replay, West led a heart, and South played three rounds of the suit. If the suit had failed to break, he would eventually have tried for a spade trick, playing for the opponent with short hearts to have the spade ace. The result was a stand-off.

In another match, the star Irving Rose was the in six diamonds from th position, and received a lead of a low spade fr He now had to guess East had led from a quee made a brilliant underle ace.

He took a quick look opening leader, and deci he looked nervous, perh a man who had underle So he put the king in and went down in the s

NORTH (D)
♠ 8 6
♡ 8 6 3
◇ K Q 9 8 7 6
♣ 7

WEST	EAST
♠ A 10	♠ Q
♡ 7 5	♡ 10
◇ 4	◇ 10
♣ K J 9 8 6 3 2	♣ Q

SOUTH
♠ K J 9 2
♡ A K Q 2
◇ A J 3
♣ A 4

North and South wer nerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	
◇ 4	Pass	6 N.T.	P
Pass	Pass		

West led the club s

هكذا من الأهرام

ıe's 'Junk' Game Goes to Waste in Loss

June 8 (AP).—Arthur he gorged his old allboy on junk food as he could get away hen Balaca Tarocsy's revolt came today. It e for the world's top er to change tactics, vas out of the French

a 22-year-old political ent who Ashe remem- when he served as him in 1963, turned the first two "junk into a quarterfinal the $210,000 tourna- ying murderously and enough sharp back- beat Ashe, 5-7, 2-6,

aricans, Harold Solo- Eddie Dibbs, joined ez of Mexico in mak- ugh to the quarters. eat fellow-American ied, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2; over Wojtek Fibak of 5-7, 6-3, 6-4. Ramirez Bernard Mignot of 6-1, 6-1.

he field in the next Argentine Guillermo beat Italy's Corrado 2, 6-2, 6-3.

the first two sets oy, chopping, lobbing e red clay at Roland ated in the sun to 90 degrees. Tarocsy soft stuff, at first oo hard or volleying t. Ashe's idea was t the edge he usually s service and volley e slower clay surface. was working," Ashe ards, "then he got I found myself in about what to do. My hots were fouled up hitting three yards time. He just got junk diet and by started mixing it up, it harder, go for the too late. I thought nter-puncher, but he to be a hitter too." rocsy's second major tournament. On Sun- knocked out Jan Czechoslovakia in s, and he said he gainst Ashe "without es."

around came in that at had drifted from ian's memory. Ashe rst game, then Ta- off five in a row, ckhands and getting seven service aces. d, though, breaking the eighth game and score 4-5 with a deep inner. But Tarocsy mentum, took the 40-0 and then clos- ith an ace.

rian dissected Ashe rth set, leaving him enough for eight he won three love hit two more aces.

set began with Ashe situation that Bjorn ound himself the day ing the first two king two and having k against a gathering François Jauffret, the Frenchman, cracked 20, and it was Ashe, t before a player ten er.

the first game of the but Tarocsy broke h a love game to lead as struggling for each y even, while Tarocsy ervice with ease—the champion had not ce the eighth game of t.

t even with Tarocsy leading 40-15, Tarocsy ed past Ashe. Ashe mentarily as if he e ball were out, but ter he had no com- ut the point.

American woman in dition, Kathy Kuyken- liminated by Florenta mania in the quarter- g 6-2, 0-6, 6-1. Renate of Czechoslovakia beat hoff, West Germany,

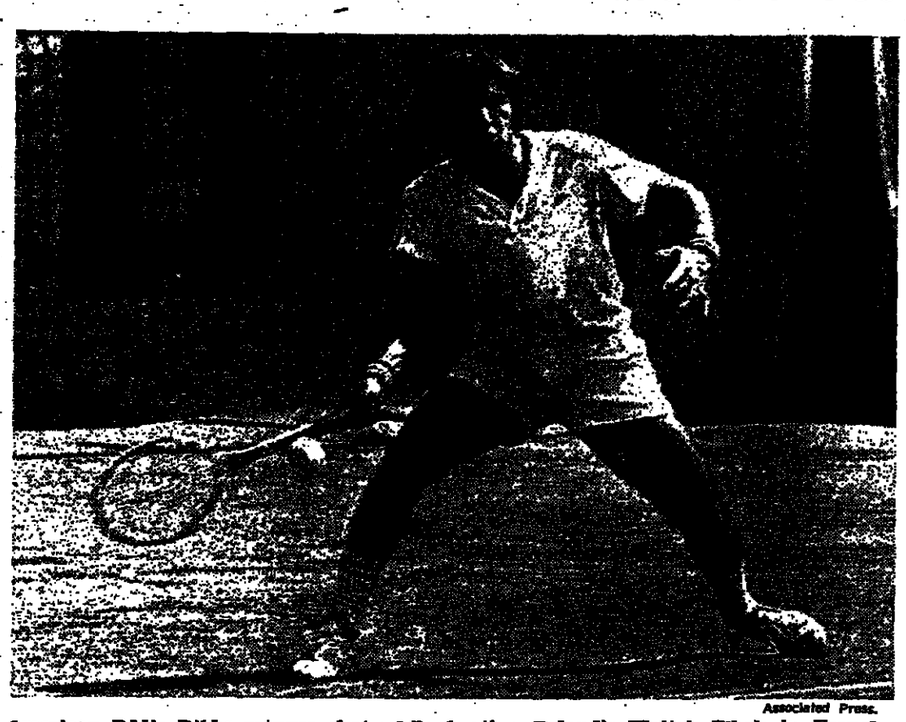
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wcombe Bows

HAM, England, June 8 n Newcombe and ton bowed out today elle Jimmy Connors d in the Beckenham tennis tournament.

e, the fourth seed, ar- competing in the ampionships and the was beaten in the first 6-3, 6-2, by New Zea- sell Simpson. Stock- th seed, lost to fellow- Charlie Pasarell, 6-4,

beat fellow-American ing, 8-6, 6-3.



Associated Press.

American Eddie Dibbs returns shot while beating Poland's Wojtek Fibak in French Open to advance to the quarterfinal round at Roland Garros stadium in Paris . . .



Associated Press.

. . . with fellow-countryman Harold Solomon, who ousted Brian Gottfried in an all-American encounter of 5 sets.

NBA Rockets Choose Lucas as Draft Opener

NEW YORK, June 8 (UPI).—The Houston Rockets opened the 1976 National Basketball Association draft of college players today by selecting Maryland all-America John Lucas, a 6-4 guard who averaged 19.9 points a game last season.

Houston acquired the No. 1 pick in a trade yesterday with the Atlanta Hawks, who originally earned the right to choose first in a coin toss with the equally-inept Chicago Bulls.

To obtain the Hawks' selection, the Rockets gave up Joe Meriweather, a 6-foot-10-inch center-forward, a first-round pick a year ago, and Gus Bailey, a guard. In return, the Hawks sent Dwight Jones, their 6-10 center, to the Rockets. Atlanta also received the Rockets' choice on the first round, the ninth of the draft.

Until Houston made the unexpected deal it was thought the Hawks would use their first pick to draft 7-1 Robert Parish of Centenary and fill their need for a dominant center.

Chicago dipped into Indiana territory and picked all-America Scott May, a 6-7 forward on the National Collegiate champion Hoosiers. Kansas City, picking third, went for Richard Washington, a 6-10 junior forward from UCLA, who entered the draft under the undergraduate eligibility rule. Detroit followed with 6-9 Alabama center Leon Douglas.

May averaged 23.5 points a game last season and Douglas had a 20.6 mark his senior year.

Portland picked fifth and selected Wally Walker, a 6-6 forward from Virginia who averaged 22.1 points a game; Buffalo took all-America guard Adrian Dantley of Notre Dame, another junior who elected to turn pro early, and Milwaukee chose guard Quinn Buckner of Indiana, who also was picked in the pro football draft.

Golden State, taking Los Angeles' pick for the Cazzie Russell deal, selected 7-1 center Robert Parish of Centenary, who averaged 24.8 points a game, and Atlanta followed with Armond Hill, a Princeton guard.

Phoenix, picking 10th, went after guard Ron Lee of Oregon.

A third member of Indiana's NCAA title team, 6-6 guard Bob Wilkerson, went to Seattle. Philadelphia grabbed Michigan State forward Terry Furlow, a 20.4-point-a-game scorer last season, and Washington, getting Buffalo's pick in the Dick Gibbs deal, picked 6-9 forward Mitch Kupchak of North Carolina.

Making its second pick of the opening round, Washington took Larry Wright, a six-foot junior guard from Grambling.

Cleveland picked 15th and selected forward Chuckie Williams of Kansas State; the champion Boston Celtics then selected Norm Cook, a 6-8 junior forward from Kansas. Golden State picked last and took forward Sonny Parker from Texas A&M.

The New York Knicks were denied a first-round pick as a penalty for illegally trying to sign George McGinnis before the start of last season. McGinnis subsequently went to Philadelphia. New York's choice in the second round was 6-8 forward Lonnie Shelton, who formerly attended Oregon State University.

Merger Move

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT).—The Kentucky Colonels and the Spirits of St. Louis are willing to bow out of the proposed merger between the American and National Basketball Associations—under one condition. The four remaining ABA teams must buy out the Colonels and the Spirits.

That general principle was agreed to yesterday in a meeting of ABA owners in Chicago. The ABA teams that would apply for entry into the NBA are the New York Nets, the Denver Nuggets, the San Antonio Spurs and the Indiana Pacers, each paying the NBA $4.5 million as their entry fee into the older league.

The four teams will now give this proposition to the NBA, which had indicated it would accept four teams from the ABA and left the natural selection up to that league. The NBA owners presumably would vote on this offer at their league meeting, which begins in Hyannis, Mass., on June 15. It would take 14 affirmative votes from the 18 NBA owners to approve the accommodation.

However, there is still the possibility that the NBA may reject the offer, or that the ABA may function as a separate league next season.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	28	19	.560	—
Baltimore	24	20	.490	3
Boston	22	24	.478	5 1/2
Cleveland	22	26	.458	6 1/2
Detroit	21	27	.438	7 1/2
Milwaukee	18	28	.409	8 1/2
Western Division				
Kansas City	31	18	.633	—
Texas	26	20	.565	2 1/2
Chicago	25	21	.543	4 1/2
Minnesota	25	24	.510	6
Oakland	24	28	.462	8 1/2
California	22	32	.407	11 1/2

Monday's Results

Kansas City 10, Detroit 0.
Minnesota 7, Cleveland 2.
Texas 6, Baltimore 4.

Tuesday's Games

Detroit at Kansas City, n.
Chicago at Milwaukee, n.
Minnesota at Cleveland, n.
Texas at Cleveland, n.
California at New York, n.
Oakland at Boston, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	34	14	.708	—
Pittsburgh	29	22	.569	6 1/2
New York	26	29	.473	11 1/2
St. Louis	23	28	.442	13
Chicago	22	29	.431	13 1/2
Montreal	17	28	.378	15 1/2
Western Division				
Cincinnati	32	20	.615	—
Los Angeles	31	23	.574	2
San Diego	27	23	.540	4
Houston	27	29	.482	7
Atlanta	20	30	.400	11
San Francisco	21	33	.389	12

Monday's Results

Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4
St. Louis 7, Houston 6.
Philadelphia 8, Los Angeles 6
San Diego 5, New York 1.

Tuesday's Games

Atlanta at Chicago.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, n.
St. Louis at Houston, n.
Philadelphia at Los Angeles, n.
New York at San Diego, n.
Montreal at San Francisco, n.

Pirates Finish Ahead of Reds in Record-Tying Homer Duel

PITTSBURGH, June 8 (UPI).—*Pete Rose said it was "the weirdest thing I ever saw," but most of the other Pittsburgh Pirates and Cincinnati Reds figured their home run hitting contest last night was quite normal.*

Richie Zisk pinch-hit the seventh homer of the night with no one on base in the eighth inning to give Pittsburgh a 5-4 victory over Cincinnati to tie a major league record for the most bases-empty homers in a nine-inning game.

"That's our history, man," said Pirates' captain Willie Stargell, who had one of the homers. "As long as I've been playing, interesting things have transpired when the Pirates and Reds played each other. When we play against them, anything can happen."

Cincinnati's Joe Morgan, who socked two homers, said, "Usually it happens a lot sooner." He was referring to the fact that the slugfest never really got going until the eighth inning.

The first hit of the game didn't come until Bill Robinson singled off Reds' starter Jack Billingham in the fifth. The first run was not scored until Frank Taveras collected the Pirates' second hit, stole second and went home on two errors in the sixth.

Pirate starter Bruce Kison blanked the Reds until Morgan led off the seventh with a homer. That blast to right center field started a chain reaction. Al Oliver and Stargell led off the Pirates' seventh with back-to-back homers and one out later Robinson slammed one for a 4-1 lead.

Rose and Morgan homered and Tony Perez singled and scored on an error to tie the game in the eighth. Zisk's game-winner to lead off the Pirates' eighth ended the parade.

"I was just trying to get on base, just to look for the ball and hit it hard," Zisk said. "I wasn't thinking home run and I wasn't thinking try to win the ball game. I was just looking to hit the ball hard, hoping to get on base and start a rally."

"No use trying to explain it; that's just baseball," said Rose. "That's the great thing about this game, you never know what to expect. The man who figures out this game will be a Houdini."

Phillies 8, Dodgers 6

At Los Angeles, Greg Luzinski drove in three runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly and Mike Schmidt knocked in two runs to lead Philadelphia to an 8-6 triumph over Los Angeles and hand relief pitcher Charlie Hough his first loss after seven victories. Gene Garber pitched four shutout innings in relief to help Ron Reed win his fifth in six decisions.

Cardinals 7, Astros 6

At Houston, Mike Tyson singled home a run during a five-run first-inning rally and scored what proved to be the winning run in the eighth on a wild pitch by reliever Gene Pentz to spark St. Louis to a 7-6 victory over the Astros. All the Cardinals' first-inning runs were unearned because of an error by shortstop Roger Metzger.

Lou Brock drove in two runs for the Cardinals, one with a first-inning single and another with a fourth-inning sacrifice fly, but the Cardinals scored the decisive run in the eighth on singles by Tyson and Jerry Mumphrey and a Pentz wild pitch.

Padres 5, Mets 1

At San Diego, Alan Foster allowed five hits and won his first game in almost a year in pitching the Padres to a 5-1 triumph over New York. Foster, going the distance for the first time since May 20, 1975, recorded his first triumph since June 1 of last season with the aid of Willie McCovey's two-run double in the sixth inning and Dave Winfield's three-run homer in the eighth.

Philadelphia snapped a 5-5 tie in the sixth off Hough on a two-out walk to Bob Boone, Reed's double, a walk to Dave Cash, Larry Bowa's single and a walk to Schmidt with the bases loaded.

Rangers 6, Orioles 4

At Baltimore, Gene Clines singled in two runs and scored another to lead Texas to a 6-4 triumph over the slumping Orioles. Winning pitcher Jim Umbarger, 6-4, was staked to a lead when Clines tripled in the first inning and scored on a single by Lenny Randle. Clines, a .217 hitter, rapped a two-run single in the second inning after Roy Howell singled and Jim Sundberg hit the first of his two doubles.

The Rangers chased losing pitcher Ross Grimsley, 1-4, in a three-run sixth inning as Jeff Burroughs and Tom Grieve drove in a run apiece. Mike Cuellar, who moved to the bullpen and made his first relief appearance as an Oriole, wild-pitched home the third run.

Royals 10, Tigers 0

At Kansas City, Frank White drove in five runs, Hal McRae had four hits and scored three times and Steve Busby pitched six shutout innings en route to his first victory since May 1, leading the Royals to a 10-0 rout of Detroit. Busby, who spent 25 days on the disabled list with shoulder trouble, threw 89 pitches in six innings, allowing only two hits and walking four before giving way to reliever Mark Littell, who earned his fifth save. Busby is 2-1.

McRae, who has collected 51 hits in his last 123 at-bats, gave Busby a 1-0 lead with a one-out home run in the second inning. Later in the inning, White added to the lead with a two-run single, driving in Bob Stinson and Fred Patek, who also singled off loser Vern Ruhle.

Twins 7, Indians 2

At Cleveland, rookie Butch Wynegar, who hit into a triple play in the fifth inning, hit a two-run homer in the eighth and Craig Kusick followed with another homer to spark Minnesota to a 7-2 victory over the Indians. After the Twins snapped a 1-1 tie with three runs in the fifth, the Indians pulled off the first triple play in Cleveland since July 30th, 1968. With runners on first and second in the fifth, Wynegar lined out to relief pitcher Stan Thomas. Thomas threw to shortstop Frank Duffy, who doubled Larry Hisle at second and Duffy's throw nailed Dan Ford at first.

Finland Is First Test of England's World Cup Ability

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, June 8 (IHT).—England plays Finland Sunday in Helsinki, thus beginning their World Cup program. Should England win, which seems highly probable on present form, the pressure will be still more strongly on Italy, whom it beat in New York with a scratch team, and whom it plays again, in the World Cup qualifier, in Rome or perhaps Naples, next November.

Sunday will not be an easy match for England, even though Finland's home defeat by Sweden on June 1 suggests it is scarcely invincible even at home. Shortly before that, the Finns were lucky to get the better at home of Switzerland, 1-0, after the Swiss had dominated much of the game. Don Revie, England's manager, saw that game and said that the Finns had, on the whole, played a rigidly defensive game, with the occasional quick break. "They do it very well," Revie said. "This will be a very different experience for the English team from its three games in America, where even the usually defensive Italians actually came out to play—and eventually suffered for it.

The Italians disgraced themselves in the tournament, in their behavior as much as in the results. Given that this was meant to be an exhibition competition, with nothing at stake, the excesses of the Italian players, two of whom were sent off against Brazil in New Haven and one of whom—Giacinto Facchetti—should have been sent off in New York, were even harder to understand, except in the light of the excessive bonuses for victory which had been dangled before the players.

It was strangely perverse of them, after Enzo Bearzot, their team manager, had spent so much time winning friends and influencing people in England, to send the 70-year-old general manager, the estimable Fulvio Bernardini, to press conferences. Perhaps the least beguiling thing they did in New York was only marginally connected with soccer.

Carlo Migliaccio, a former inside-right for Sampdoria and Olympique Marseilles, owns a most popular restaurant on the West Side called Tout Va Bien, where his Marseillaise wife presides over the excellent kitchen. He was overjoyed when the Italians told him they were bringing their party of 35 to eat dinner there. Since he was recently patronized by Jackie Kennedy Onassis, he is scarcely in need of publicity.

Carlo closed the restaurant and put a proud notice in the window, saying that it would be visited that night by the Italian international soccer team. An hour before they were due, the Italians rang up and canceled. Carlo Migliaccio did not sleep that night.

To return to the game in Helsinki, it will be interesting to see how England deals with a defense in which the slow but shrewd sweeper operates behind a line of four defenders. England certainly made a fine mess of Italy's sweeper defense in which Giacinto Facchetti scarcely looked the part, long before he lost his temper, punched Mick Mills on the chest, and took a couple of swings at the other fullback, Dave Clement.

Stuart Pearson will no doubt be leading the English attack, though he didn't play against Italy. He said before that game that his plan would be to push up and play on the sweeper, "Then there is no sweeper," he said. England rather needs an early goal to establish ascendancy, and to oblige the Finns to come out of their defensive crouch. With Kevin Keegan and Mike Channon in such devastating form, England looks fully capable of scoring it, while the return to form of Ray Clemence, still rueful about letting a goal through his legs in Scotland, will make Finland work hard for any goal it might score.

Flyers' Clarke Wins Third MVP Award

MONTREAL, June 8 (UPI).—Bobby Clarke of the Philadelphia Flyers yesterday became . . . the second center in the history of the National Hockey League to win three Hart Trophies as the league's most valuable player.

It was the third time in the last four years Clarke has been named the MVP and the only player who has won it as many times in a shorter span was defenseman Bobby Orr, who took it three straight seasons beginning in 1969-70. Center Howie Morenz, the first of a long line of great Montreal Canadiens, won the Hart Trophy in 1927-28, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Clarke was one of four players honored for the 1975-76 season in voting by members of the Professional Hockey Writers Association in the 18 NHL cities.

Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders ended Orr's eight year hold on the Norris Trophy, Jean Ratelle of the Boston Bruins won the Lady Byng Trophy, and Bryan Trottier of the Islanders was named the Calder Trophy winner as rookie of the year.

Ratelle, who started the season with the New York Rangers but was shipped to Boston in November in the Phil Esposito-Brad Park trade, won his award as the player who best combined sportsmanship and gentlemanly conduct.

Potvin won his award as the top defenseman, taking advantage of the futile season by Orr which saw him undergo two knee operations and play just 10 games. The Islanders' defenseman also finished runner-up to Clarke in the Hart balloting.

Trottier was chosen top rookie over teammate Glenn Resch, who also finished second best in the Vezina Trophy race to Montreal's Ken Dryden. Jean Pronovost of the Pittsburgh Penguins came in second to Ratelle in the Byng race while Park was runner-up to Potvin for the Norris.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ..... 000 000 120—4 6 2
Pittsburgh ..... 000 001 31x—5 6 1
Billingham, McEnaney (8) and Plummer; Kison, Moose (8), Glusti (8) and Sanguillen. W—Moose (2-1). L—McEnaney (1-3). HR—Morgan (8th and 9th), Rose (4th), Robinson (8th), Oliver (7th), Zisk (8th), Stargell (7th).

St. Louis ..... 500 100 010—7 11 0
Houston ..... 010 000 220—5 9 2
Curtis, Brabosky (7) and Simmons; Nieko, Griffin (4), Siebert (6), Pentz (8) and Johnson. W—Curtis (4-5). L—Nieko (3-6). HR—Johnson (6th).

Philadelphia .... 400 102 001—8 11 1
Los Angeles ... 400 010 001—6 10 0
Reed, Garber (8) and Boone; Rhoden, Hough (4), Marshall (8) and Yeager. W—Reed (5-1). L—Hough (7-1). HR—Luzinski (8th), Allen (3d), Cey (10th).

New York ..... 000 010 000—1 4 1
San Diego ..... 000 002 03x—5 5 1
Swan, Lockwood (8) and Grote; Foster (1-2) and E. Davis. L—Swan (2-6). HR—Winfield (9th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit ..... 000 000 000—0 4 2
Kansas City ... 320 002 50x—10 14 1
Ruhle, Grilli (7) and Kimm; Busby, Littell (7) and Stinson. W—Busby (2-1). L—Ruhle (4-2). HR—McRae (3d).

Minnesota ..... 001 030 030—7 11 3
Cleveland ..... 001 000 010—2 9 1
Goltz (6-2) and Wynegar; Waits, Thomas (5) and Ashby. L—Waits (0-1). HR—Wynegar (6th), Kusick (8th), Manning (4th).

Texas ..... 120 001 000—6 12 1
Baltimore ..... 000 010 012—4 9 1
Umbarger, Foucault (9) and Sundberg; Grimsley, Cuellar (6) and Duncan. W—Umbarger (6-4). L—Grimsley (1-4). HR—Grich (5th).

ael Rebuilds Strong Team for Next Month's Olympics

AVIV, June 8 (AP).—ıns after 11 of its sports- re murdered at Munich, eli Olympic Committee ng together its largest ngest Olympic team.

just hope the crazy men ıs stay home and watch ies on television this ays Olympic team direc- uel Lalkin.

ıs say Israel will send Montreal Games next a delegation of 50 and coaches—twice the the team of 25 in 1972.

two survivors of the rrorist attack are sched- make the trip to Mont- ll team members will uniform which has a tripe on it.

athletes will be under no security restrictions," said. Lalkin, who nar- escaped the terrorists at Munich, says Canada "has taken sincere consideration" of Israel's security risks at Montreal. But the Canadians will not allow Israeli guards to accompany the team.

Israeli sports officials say, however, that Israel has managed to arrange protection for its athletes abroad in previous events.

"Some countries take a travel risk when they go to the Olympics, and we take a terror risk, but it does no good to worry," Lalkin said. "We never considered dropping out of Olympic competition after Munich . . . this is the greatest youth meeting ever organized . . . we can't stay away."

Israel never has finished better than eighth place in an Olympic event since it began competing in 1952. But a rebuilding program following the terror attack has bolstered the chances of at least two athletes who will be medal threats at Montreal.

Israel's best-known competitor, hurdler Esther Roth, returned from Munich bitterly discouraged, and asked "why should I compete . . . Everyone hates us, you're always afraid someone will try to kill you."

She came out of a year's retirement at the encouragement of her husband-trainer Peter, won three gold medals at the 1974 Asian Games in Tehran, and is one of the country's hopes for a medal this summer.

Israel's other contender, weightlifter Edward Weitz, was not on the team attacked in 1972. He immigrated from the Soviet Union two years ago and won two golds at the Asian championships last year.

The Israeli national soccer team has qualified for Montreal, but stands little medal chance.

Israel also plans to send five swimmers, a judoist, a wrestler and a marksman, none of whom rank among the world's best.

Few Israelis feel the team's medal chances are as important as the fact that Israel is competing at all after the trauma of Munich. Many are incensed at the International Olympic Committee's refusal of an Israeli request for a minute's silence at the opening ceremonies to commemorate the slain athletes.

A group of right-wing Israelis has threatened to demonstrate at the Olympic Stadium. Israel's team will attend a pre-game religious service in Canada in place of an officially sanctioned commemoration.

"We strongly protested the committee's decision," says Lalkin. "The world should have something to remind it of what happened to us in 1972."

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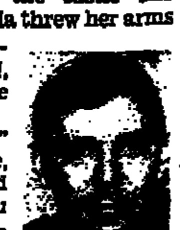
Observer

Ever-Aftering Woes

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—The further adventures of Cinderella and the prince as recounted in "The Interminable Happy Ever After:"

The prince was not amused when, on his arrival home after a hard day at the castle one evening, Cinderella threw her arms around him, kissed him and said, "Guess what! I've got a job."



Baker

"That's great," said the prince, with unconcealed sarcasm. "You can't take dictation, you can't type and you can't answer the telephone. Who's going to hire somebody like that?"

The prince threw his crown in the corner, sat down and thought. He had serious business on his mind, a beautiful young woman whom he put on the royal payroll despite an utter dearth of clerical skills had just that day threatened to use him as a best-seller object.

Brazenly, she had confronted him en route to an audience and announced that she was about to write a book exposing their relationship. "We haven't had any relationship," he had said, "and what's more, if you breathe a word of it to some ghost-writer, this is where you're likely to end up." With which, he had opened the door to the castle dungeon.

"Next Monday I start working on the staff of the grand chamberlain at a salary of 14,000 ducats a year," Cinderella told him.

"The grand chamberlain!" exclaimed the prince. "The chairman of the powerful Royal Administration Committee? But you don't know the first thing about administration."

"Silly prince," said Cinderella, giving him a wifely kiss on the cheek. "That's the point of the whole job."

"I know what the point is and I don't like it," the prince said. "I'm astounded, Cinderella. Astounded! And for a measly 14,000 ducats! Do you realize that after taxes and other government deductions you'd barely be bringing home 10,000 ducats a year?"

"My poor innocent prince," cooed Cinderella. "No wonder the kingdom is almost bankrupt." And she unfolded the full plan.

* * *

After a few months on the grand chamberlain's payroll for no visible services, she would retain a ghost-writer who would produce a book relating her story of the vicious sexual practices carried on in the office of the chairman of the powerful Royal Administration Committee.

The prince was suddenly overwhelmed with tenderness for Cinderella. He took her in his arms. "Darling," he asked, "do you know what sexual practices are?"

"Of course not," said Cinderella, "but I am told that books about them sell extremely well. In fact, I am assured that my own book on the subject may bring in as much as 750,000 ducats in front money, with a possible 2-million-ducat movie sale."

* * *

The prince patted her chastely. "Tell me, sweet," he said, "who has been instructing you in the vulgarities of the publishing racket?"

"Why," said Cinderella, "he is but a kindly literary agent visiting from over the sea. He wants to help young women all over the kingdom make fortunes so they can live happily ever after. I am meeting him at noon tomorrow at the Three-Martini Luncheon and Tax-Deductible Steak Room."

"I see," said the prince. That night he made a scrambled phone call to the Royal Bureau of Investigation. Next day at two minutes before noon, a literary agent was arrested as he approached a downtown expense-account eating place. He was tried at 2 p.m. on charges of conspiring to induce women to use men as best-seller objects, found guilty at 2:05 p.m., and at 2:07 p.m. was taken to the royal dungeon to begin serving a life sentence.

At 2:30 p.m. the beautiful young woman on the prince's royal payroll came to the throne room, told the prince she was unable to reach the man who was to put her in touch with a ghost-writer, and asked if he could help. The prince introduced her to Cinderella and agreed to ghost the recipes himself if they would both collaborate on a cook book.

More than 300 species of birds inhabit New York City, along with such animals as red foxes, raccoons, opossums, skunks, muskrat, mink and squirrels.

Nature-Watching in the City of New York

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK.—The wind from the bay rippled through the tall yellow grass. In the swamp, amid black mud and shallows, an American egret was searching for killifish to eat. A few feet away, a flock of ruddy ducks rested on the water.

Only the twin towers of the World Trade Center in the distance labeled the scene as New York City.

That nature can exist at all here is surprising even to many New Yorkers.

Real pheasants live in Manhattan, in the woodlands of Inwood Hill overlooking Spuyten Dyvil—with the Hudson and Harlem Rivers on either side. More than 300 species of birds inhabit the city, along with such animals as red foxes, raccoons, opossums, skunks, muskrat, mink and, of course, the omnipresent squirrels. In Brooklyn and Queens, 28 species of amphibians and reptiles have been found, including salamanders, Northern brown snakes and spotted turtles. Botanists say more than 700 varieties of plants grow in New York, ranging from minute algae to 21-meter-tall tulip trees.

Lush Growth

Some of the lushest growth occurs in lots where tenements once stood, in the South Bronx and in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. The thick weeds and trees seem as if they are creeping back to reclaim lost territory.

These days, New York's parks (almost 100 square kilometers in total area) are alive with migrating birds. The city stands along the Atlantic flyway, which stretches from Maine to Florida.

"The birds drop down into the parks to feed in the spring and fall. With the huge acres of concrete and steel, the parks show up as little green areas, and the birds pour into them on their migrations," said Kenneth Chambers, a lecturer in zoology at the American Museum of Natural History. "Early in the morning at this time of year, you can see scores of people in Central Park looking for the birds."

Most of the birdwatchers congregate in the southern end of the about 335-hectare park within view of Fifth Avenue apartment houses and midtown skyscrapers. At the park's northern end, "mugger nature" flourishes.

Park Department employees say, in all seriousness, that the muggers who stalk parts of the park bordering Harlem are unwittingly helping nature: Paths and woods at the northern end of Central Park are largely deserted. The 12 million visitors who visit the park each year stay mainly in the south. Thus, the northern end is wilder, with more birds, squirrels, rabbits and other small animals.

Just after dawn birdwatchers in the south can see seagulls by the hundred gather to rest on the meadow before wheeling around the city all day long.

Seagulls, of course, are common. But there are rare birds too. In fact, birdwatchers can call a special telephone number to get a recorded listing of new and unique sightings. Spotted in Central Park in a recent week: a male summer tanager, a male cerulean warbler and several orchard orioles. Across the East River at Forest Park in Queens, arrivals include four worm-eating warblers and two hooded warblers, which winter in Central America.

The arrival of a really rare bird can be a spectacular event. When a European redwing thrush visited New York City in February, 1959, hundreds of ornithologists flocked here to see it. A group of Texans even chartered a plane and flew here to record the sighting.

Despite such well publicized rarities, nature in New York City is not what it once was. Early Dutch settlers complained of woods so thick that the trees were annoying. Oak, walnut and chestnut trees stood in abundance. Boughs sometimes broke under the weight of apples and peaches on wild fruit trees. Roaming the forest were raccoon, otter, deer, bear, elk, even wolves.

In the Gownus Canal fishermen found 30-centimeter-long oysters. In New York Harbor, whales and porpoises swam amid schools of fish. In the heart of what is now Manhattan's financial district, beavers built their dams. Dutch farmers marveled at wild turkeys weighing 25 kilograms. Passenger pigeons flew so thick they sometimes seemed to obliterate the sky.

Still there are spots where the past seems to linger. Down a quiet rutted road in Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx stands the gray-stone Bartow Mansion. The Greek-revival house with its ornate wrought-iron balconies is on land purchased by Thomas Pell in 1654. After the Revolutionary War, John Bartow, who married one of Pell's cousins, sold the property, but in 1836, Robert Bartow, his grandson, repurchased the land and built the present mansion. In 1888 it was sold to New York City.

The building is largely deserted. One morning recently, red-winged blackbirds were flying through a stand of pines near the house. A hawk circled overhead, and on the front lawn a morning dove searched for food.

Nature struggles nowadays against tremendous odds in many areas of the city. More than 2.5 million trees stand in parks and along streets. But it is harder today for a tree to grow in Brooklyn—or almost anywhere else. The most famous tree in Brooklyn's Prospect Park, or perhaps in the city, is the Camperdown elm, a rare, intricately branched Scotch elm descended from seedlings that sprouted in Dundee, Scotland, in 1850.

"It is still leafing; still there. Mortal though. We must save it. It is our crowning curio," wrote Marianne Moore in a poem paying homage to the tree.

Street Trees

Trees lining streets fare worst. "Most people think it's kind of miraculous the street trees grow," said Joseph Bresnan, an official of the city's Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Administration. The trees are exposed to pollution. They often are hit by cars, vandalized by youngsters. Garbage is piled against their trunks. In winter, salt used to thaw ice on streets and sidewalks seeps into their roots.

"Nature fares harder in New York City than in other places," Bresnan said: "You think of a tree as a natural thing, but it is not growing under natural circumstances."

Nature's struggle has been worsened by New York's budget crisis. The Parks Department laid off 7,927 men in the last year, reducing its strength to 4,376.

"These were career-oriented people who spent their lifetime in the (parks) department," Bresnan said. "The department had its continuity. It's an irreplaceable kind of person. Something made them stay that may or may not exist today."

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Caril Ann Fugate Paroled After 18 Years in Jail

Caril Ann Fugate, now 32, was paroled Tuesday in York, Neb., after serving 18 years of a life term for murder. In 1958, when she was 14, she and Charles Starkweather went on a killing spree that left 10 people dead, beginning with Miss Fugate's mother, half-sister and step-father. Starkweather, who was 19 at the time, was executed, after having confessed to an 11th killing. Miss Fugate was convicted of first-degree murder in the robbery slaying of Robert Jensen, a schoolboy who was killed along with his girlfriend. Authorities believe that Starkweather actually shot Jensen, but Miss Fugate's conviction was based on her alleged participation in the crime.

Miss Fugate told the parole board that she feels "sorry for the people who have hated me so bad for 18 years because it has destroyed their lives." When she is released on June 20, she will assume a new identity in another state. She says she wants to live "a normal life" and "settle down and get married and have a couple of kids." While in prison she converted to the Church of the Nazarene, taught vacation Bible school and has, on occasion, delivered sermons. She has been trained as a geriatric aide in a program that allows her to work at a nursing home on Sundays.

* * *

Dr. Anthony Wolfe, a Miami surgeon, while waiting in a long checkout line at a food store, took his first look at a wrestling magazine, saw in it a photograph of a young woman looking for a pen pal, recognized that she was a victim of Apert's congenital disease and then became successively her corresponding friend and the surgeon whose operation corrected her physical deformities.

Rose De Lorenzo, 22, had had six operations as a child to correct a cleft palate, to separate webbed fingers and toes and to fuse bones in her head. Wolfe directed a team of University of Miami surgeons in a six-hour operation that aligned her eyes so they no longer protrude, brought forward her lower jaw to make her bite even and firm and rebuilt her nose for respiratory and cosmetic purposes.

Rose's family, of District Heights, Md., paid $5,000 for the surgery, which, according to one of the surgeons, left th[illegible] looking "just plain—and [illegible] quired a long journey. [illegible] said: "It was the only [illegible] my life that I look[illegible] wrestling magazine."



Hildegard Kne[illegible]

* * *

A $16.5-million federal suit has been filed by L[illegible] family against Paramo[illegible] tures. Leadbelly, whose r[illegible] was Huddie Ledbetter, [illegible] subject of a Paramou[illegible] which his family in Hou[illegible] Louisiana have found [illegible] rassing. The suit ch[illegible] the movie ("Leadbelly") [illegible] and portrays the blac[illegible] and composer in a "vile [illegible] manner which would [illegible] conscience."

* * *

Hildegard Knef—or Ne[illegible] was known in the [illegible] whose literary credits in[illegible] current best-seller "The [illegible] the story of her operat[illegible] cancer, and her English [illegible] David Cameron, have [illegible] vorced in Weis, Austria.

* * *

The University of M[illegible] Coral Gables, Fla., used [illegible] a lot of trouble with its [illegible] the label Sun Tan U [illegible] mythical course in m[illegible] basket weaving drove [illegible] up the wall. One wond[illegible] how the PR office at [illegible] State University is going [illegible] to grips with that m[illegible] latest offering (for real) [illegible] mer course in how to be [illegible]

—SAMUEL JU[illegible]

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LEGAL NOTICE

SUMMONS

STATE OF NEW YORK SUPREME COURT: COUNTY OF ERIE

MARINE MIDLAND BANK WESTERN One Marine Midland Center Buffalo, New York 14203. Plaintiff,

—vs—

ANKA ZDJELAR 106 Palm Street Lackawanna Erie County New York 14218

ZORKA ZDJELAR 9440 West 47th Street Brookfield Cook County Illinois

Defendants

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANTS:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to serve upon plaintiff's attorney, at the address specified below, an answer to the complaint in this action, which is herewith served upon you, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or within thirty days after service is complete if this summons is not personally delivered to you within the State of New York. In case of your failure to answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint

Erie County is designated as the place of trial. The basis of the venue is the principal place of business of the plaintiff, which is One Marine Midland Center, Buffalo, Erie County, New York. 14203

Dated: Buffalo, New York. May 14, 1976.

PHILLIPS, LYTLE, HITCHCOCK, BLAINE & HUBER Attorneys for Plaintiff Office and Post Office Address Suite 3400. One Marine Midland Center Buffalo, New York 14203 Tel.: No. (716) 847-8400

PERSONALS

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